REGISTERED No. 17—1874.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 8,057.—New Series. BOMBAY :—TUESDAY, DECEMBER 1, 1874.

BOMBAY GAZETTE.

s of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* future be as follow :—

SCRIBERS IN BOMBAY—*Delivered free.*

		In Arrear.	
	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
	25	Half-yearly	31
	13	Quarterly	16
	5	Monthly	6

SCRIBERS UP-COUNTRY.

		In Arrear.	
	52	Per Annum	Rs. 67
	29	Half yearly	35
	16	Quarterly	26
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s include Postage Rates.

VERTISEMENTS.

Rs. 5 0
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TS.
per Line.
succeeding ...... 4½ „ „
ive Languages, double the above.
Fo... which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted or Servants Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found, &c., &c.

The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes will be as follows :—

Not exceeding three lines..................Re. 1 0
Each succeeding lines........................ „ 0-8 As.

Advertisement exceeding five lines will be charged for at our recent ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash*.

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied in Nonpareil, or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES : EACH—RUPEES 2.

ALL CHEQUES, MONEY ORDERS, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every week.

The Steam-ship "PATNA," 1,78 Tons, 200 H. P., Commander W. STEWART, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 5th December 1874, at 4 P.M.

December 1874.		December 1874.	
Leave BOMBAY	5	Leave Tuticorin	13
„ Rutnagherry	6	„ Colombo	14
„ Vingorla	6	„ Galle	15
„ Goa	7	„ Negapatam	18
„ Carwar	7	„ Madras	20
„ Mangalore	8	„ Coconada	22
„ Cannanore	9	„ Vizagapatam	23
„ Tellicherry	9	„ Bimlipatam	23
„ Calicut	10	„ Calingapatam	24
„ Beypore	10	„ Gopaulpore	24
„ Cochin	11	„ False Point	25
„ Allepy	11	Arrives at CALCUTTA	27

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked by the Steamers on this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Messageries Maritime Company's Steamers, which run regularly.

Also for Batavia, Sourabaya, Tjilatjap, Palembang, Pontianak, Atcheen, Padang and Moluccos Islands, to go forward by the Messageries Maritime and Netherlands India S. N. Companies.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, VIA KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Busreh, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every week to the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GUADUR, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSREH, and occasionally at BAHREIN, KOWEIT, and MAHOMERAH.

The s.s. CASHMERE, 1,082 Tons, 200 H. P., Commander R. S. TURNER, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 4th December 1874, at 4 P.M.

December 1874.		December 1874.	
Leave BOMBAY	4	Leave BUSREH	23
„ Kurrachee	8	„ Mahomerah	23
„ Guadur	9	„ Fao	23
„ Muscat	11	„ Bushire	25
„ Bunder Abbas	13	„ Linga	30
„ Linga	15	„ Bunder Abbas Jan.	1
„ Bushire	17	„ Muscat	3
„ Fao	18	„ Guadur	5
„ Mahomerah	19	„ Kurrachee	8
Arrive BUSREH	20	Arrive BOMBAY	11

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the weekly service from England, will during the fair season despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every FRIDAY, at 4 P.M., and an Extra Steamer on every MONDAY, at 2 P.M.

The s.s. CASHMERE, 1,082 Tons, 200 H P., Commander R. L TURNER, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 4th December 1874, at 4 P M.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM TO CARWAR COAST.

THE well-known and Fast Sailing New Steamer PHLOX, Commander W. PEAD, will leave on FRIDAY, the 4th December, at 5 P.M., for undernoted Ports :—Hurnee, Rutnaghiri, Jaytapore, Malwan, Vingorla, and Goa (Panjim).

For Passage or Freight apply to the Undersigned, at his Office, Bazar Gate Street, No. 99, in the house of ROWJEE COOPCHUND DAMBAR, opposite to Maneckchund Lukhmeechund, and also at his other Office at Bundan Ghullee, out of Fort.

RAMDASS KHAIPAR.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY, *VIA* SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA, on the 9th and 24th, and BOMBAY on the 1st and 15th *of each month*

PASSENGERS' RATES.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
To Aden	£22	£15	£4
Suez	36	22	8
Port Said	38	24	9
Messina	50	34	14
Naples	50	34	14
Leghorn	50	34	14
Genoa	50	34	14
Marseilles	52	35	14-10

Including Wines.
Without food.

Children under 3 years, free of charge. Children not above ten years, half fare.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY :—

"INDIA," to sail on TUESDAY, 1st December 1874.
"PERSIA," to sail on FRIDAY, 1st January 1875.
"AUSTRALIA," to sail about the end of January 1875.
"ARABIA," to sail on MONDAY, 1st February 1875.
"ASIA," to sail on MONDAY, 15th February 1875.
"ASSYRIA," to sail on MONDAY, 1st March, 1875.
"INDIA," to sail on MONDAY, 15th March, 1875.
"PERSIA," to sail on THURSDAY, 1st April, 1875.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

For hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c. apply to

C. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,
No. 9 Hummum Street.

Bombay, 14th November 1874.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

FORTNIGHTLY LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

The regular steamers leave TRIESTE on the 1st and 15th, and BOMBAY on the 5th and 20th of every month.

THE new first-class Passenger Steamer ETTORE, 3,800 Tons, 400 H.P., which will leave BOMBAY for TRIESTE on the 5th December, has splendid accommodation for First and Second class Passengers.

The First-class PASSENGER STEAMER POLLUCE, 2,700 Tons, 250 H. P., will be despatched from CARWAR for TRIESTE, on the 20th December.

RATES OF PASSAGE-MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
To Trieste	£45 0	£35 0	£19-0
To Port Said	£34 6	£23 0	£14-6
To Suez	£32 8	£22 0	£13-7

No Cargo will be received on board after Sunset on the day previous to sailing.

For further particulars, and for Freight and Passage, apply to THE AGENCY OF THE AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

A. C. GUMPERT, Agent.

38, Bombay Green, 26th Nov. 1874.

FOR SALE, at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE, under the authority of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce,

THE AMENDED FORM OF BILL OF LADING

For Steamers from BOMBAY to LIVERPOOL via the SUEZ CANAL, as sanctioned by the Bombay Chamber of Commerce, at their Meeting on the 28th August 1872. Price per 100 Copies, Rs. 4; 50 Copies, Rs. 2-8; 25 Copies, Rs. 1-4; and for single Copy, One Anna.]

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE Peninsular and Oriental Company's Steamers will be despatched with H. M.'s Mails as follows :—

S.S. MALWA,	2,933 Tons,	Dec.	7th	to Southampton.
S.S. BARODA,	1,874	„	14th.	
S.S. GWALIOR,	2,725	„	21st	to Southampton.
S.S. NIZAM,	2,725	„	28th.	
S.S. KASHGAR,	2,609	„ 1875,	Jan. 4th	to Southampton.

Passengers to Malta, Gibraltar, and Southampton are only booked once a fortnight, and the Steamers proceed direct via the Suez Canal.

Passengers to Brindisi, Ancona, and Venice are carried by every Steamer, but continue to proceed by Rail from Suez to Alexandria.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon on the day of the Steamer's departure, before 10 A.M., in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon at 3 P.M. precisely on the day of sailing.

Cargo can be shipped to the following places in addition to the usual Ports of call, viz. :—Messina, Naples, Leghorn, Genoa, Trieste, Odessa, Constantinople, Marseilles, Havre, London, Liverpool and New York.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 30th November 1874.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On Tuesday, the 1st Dec. 1874, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. GOLCONDA, (2,009 tons and 450 H. P.,) Captain S. D. SHALLARD, will be despatched as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's Office before noon, on Saturday, the 28th Nov. 1874.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 17th November 1874.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

VIA SUEZ CANAL.

(To leave about 4th proximo.)

THE well-known and favourite Steam-ship TIMOR, 2,200 Tons, Captain J. BROWN, will be despatched as above, and is expected to make the run home as usual in less than 30 days. She has very superior First-class accommodation, and is fitted with every appliance to ensure the comfort of passengers in a tropical climate. A Stewardess is carried.

Rates of Passage, are—

1st Class to Suez........................£30
Do. Liverpool £50

exclusive of Wines, &c., which, however, can be procured on board at moderate rates.

For further particulars apply to

W. NICOL & Co., Agents,
or Messrs. GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.

FOR LIVERPOOL OR LONDON.

VIA SUEZ CANAL.

(To leave about 20th December.)

THE well-known and favourite Steam-ship STRATHCLYDE, 1,951 tons, Captain C. W. PEARSON, will be despatched as above. She has very superior accommodation for first class Passengers, and generally makes the passage in 30 days. She is fitted with Ice-house, Piano, Punkahs, and every other appliance necessary for a steamer in this climate. She carries a Surgeon and Stewardess.

Rates of Passage are :—

1st Class to Suez £30
Do. to Liverpool.................................£50

exclusive of Wines, &c., which, however, can be procured on board at moderate prices.

For further particulars apply to

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.
GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.,
Passenger Agents.

Bombay, 1st October 1874.

HARBOUR STEAM FERRIES.

STEAM FERRIES (under Contract with Government).—STEAM FERRY BOATS ply daily across the Harbour, calling at the undermentioned Bunders :—

Fares from Bombay to	Oorun.	Beg Island.	Oolwa.	Rewas or Karanja.	Dhurumtur.	Thull.	Alibag.	Reodunda.
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
1st Class	2 0	2 0	3 0	2 0	3 0	2 8	3 0	4 0
2nd Class	0 8	0 12	0 12	0 12	1 0	1 0	1 4	1 8
3rd Class	0 4	0 6	0 6	0 6	0 8	0 4	0 6	0 8
Horses	3 0	4 0	4 0	3 0	5 0	2 8	3 0	5 0
Carriages	3 0	5 0	5 0	3 0	5 0	2 8	3 0	5 0
Bullocks	2 0	3 0	3 0	2 0	4 0	1 8	2 0	4 0
Dogs	0 3	0 4	0 4	0 3	0 4	0 2	0 3	0 4

CHILDREN under seven years half fare, under 2 years free.

PERSONAL LUGGAGE First Class 112 lbs., Second Class 56 lbs., and Third Class 28 lbs. free.

EXTRA LUGGAGE.—For each 10 lbs. or part of 10 lbs , one anna.

The Oolwa Ferry Boat leaves Bombay, Carnac Bunder, at 8 A.M. daily, and returning leaves Oolwa at 11 A.M.

The Dhurumtur Ferry Boat leaves Bombay, Carnac Bunder, at 9-30 A.M. daily, and returning leaves Dhurumtur at 1 P.M.

The Alibag Ferry Boat leaves Bombay, Carnac Bunder, at 2 P. M. daily, and returning leaves Reodunda at 5 A.M.

Passengers are required to obtain Tickets from the Bunder Clerks previous to their proceeding on Board.

J. A. SHEPHERD.

No. 33, Meadow Street.

SURAT AND GOGO FERRY.

STEAM FERRY (under Contract with Government).—A STEAM FERRY BOAT plies every alternate day between SURAT and GOGO and *vice versa*, Sundays excepted.

	FARES.		FARES.
1st Class	Rs. 5 0	Horses	Rs. 4 0
2nd „	„ 3 0	Carriages	„ 4 0
3rd „	„ 1 8	Dogs	„ 0 6

CHILDREN under seven years half fare, and under 2 years free.

PERSONAL LUGGAGE First Class 112 lbs., Second Class 56 lbs., and Third Class 28 lbs. free.

EXTRA LUGGAGE.—For each 10 lbs. or part of 10 lbs., one anna.

The Steamer leaves Gogo every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, and FRIDAY.

The Steamer leaves Surat every TUESDAY, THURSDAY, and SATURDAY.

The Steamer leaving Surat on SATURDAY proceeds to Bhownuggur, and leaves that port for Surat on MONDAY morning.

Further particulars can be learnt on application to the undermentioned Agents :—

MR. HOOSEIN MAHOMED, Gogo.
„ SYED COOTBOODEEN, Surat.

Or to the Undersigned at Bombay.

J. A. SHEPHERD.

No. 33, Meadow Street.

SALES BY AUCTION.

NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDAS & CO., 40, MEADOW STREET.

THIS DAY TUESDAY, the 1st instant, Messrs. NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at 2 o'clock P.M., at their Rooms, Meadow Street, No. 40.

A quantity of grey and coloured piece goods, T cloth, dhoties, madapollams, sarries, pugrees, &c., &c.

2 Cases coloured sarries, 2 cases prints, 3 cases cutlery, 4 cases scale beams, 2 cases copper and brass scales of sizes, 2 cases Havana cigars, 2 cases woollen cloth, a large quantity of marble slabs of sizes, &c., &c.

NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDAS & Co.

Bombay, 1st December 1874.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

AUCTION SALE OF BEAM ENGINE.

TO-MORROW WEDNESDAY, the 2nd inst, at 3 P.M., Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction at Chinch, ooglee, near the Police Station, on account and at the risk of Ramlal Hurgoval.

1 Beam Engine, condensing 40 nominal Horse Power, by Benjamin Byks.

AUCTION SALE OF DAMAGED MAURITIUS SUGAR.

THIS DAY TUESDAY, the 1st instant, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at 1 P.M., at the Town Custom House, on account of the Underwriters.

H S P and Co. 157 Bags of damaged Mauritius Sugar ex Bark St. Saliak.

On THURSDAY, the 3rd instant, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will hold their usual weekly auction sale at their Rooms, a quantity of Grey and Coloured Piece Goods, Twist, &c. &c.

11 bales Grey Shirtings, 7, 8, 9 lbs
5 „ Grey Madapollams, 5½ lbs
7 „ Grey Dhoties.
3 cases of Red Prints.
2 bales Mule Twist, No. 80.
2 cases Alpacca and Cotton Umbrellas.
3 bundles China Mats, &c., &c.

AUCTION SALE of Machines, Looms, &c., &c., at the Fleming Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited, Mills near Lalbaug, at Parell.

On FRIDAY, the 4th December, at 3 P.M., Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction at the Mills of The Fleming Spinning and Weaving Company Limited, Parell, near Lal baug.

4 Mules 11 1/8 gauge. 640 spindles each, by Dobson and Barlow, quite new (as packed originally in cases) a pair could be seen, working on the premises.
65 Looms, 43 reed space, by Smiths of Heywood (in 5 lots of 13 Looms.)
1 Cloth Press.
1 Bundling Press.
2 Cotton Openers, by R. Buckley.
1 Sizing Machine.
9 Warping Machines.

The above Machines and Looms to be sold as they are now lying.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 1st December 1874.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTONE & CO, AUCTION SALE OF GRINDING MILL, FLOWER DRESSING MACHINE, BOILER, &c.

On MONDAY, the 7th December 1874, at 1 P.M, Messrs. MEHRJEE JOHNSTON & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at Baboola Tank Flour Mill, by order of the mortgagee Khoja Rehimtoola Veerjee, and on account and risk of the mortgagor Kooknee Mahomed Ebrahim bin Goolam Moyedin Parkar, the following :—

1 Pair Grinding Mills (into one framing) 3 feet diameter with stons complete, by Ruston Proctor of Lincon.
1 Flour dressing Machine (or shifting machine) complete.
Also at Panjrapore 1st Gully Godown.
1 Boiler single Flue complete with fittings 14 feet long 4 feet diameter (used only one year.)
1 Pair english Grinding stones, 3 feet diameter (new.)
Lot of Fire Bricks and Clay, Stones, Chunam, &c.
2 Cast Iron Boiler Chairs

The first sale will begin from the Baboola Tank.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTONE & Co.

Bombay, 1st December 1874.

SALES BY AUCTION.

SADANUND SHRICRISTNAJEE AND CO.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY TUESDAY, the 1st December, Messrs. S. SHRECRISTNAJEE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Auction Room, the following Goods.

5 Bales Grey Shirtings.
4 „ „ T Cloth.
8 „ „ Jacconets.
2 Cases Color Prints.
1 Case Black Alpaca.
1 „ Railway Rugs.
And Sundry other Articles.

S. SHRICRISTNAJEE & Co.

Bombay, 1st December 1874.

BENNETT AND COMPANY, No. 4, FORBES STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF FOX HOUNDS.

On SATURDAY, the 5th instant, at 1 P.M., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms.

1½ couples of Fox Hounds, just imported, fine healthy young Hounds.

AUCTION SALE of unclaimed and refused Goods, grain, cotton, sweepings, &c., at G. I. P. Railway Station, Boree Bunder.

On TUESDAY the 8th instant, at 2 P. M. Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to submit to Public Auction, at the abovementioned place a large quantity of grain, cotton, sweepings, old iron hoops, &c.

AUCTION SALE of Valuable and Handsome Household Furniture, Plated, Glass and Porcelainware, Piano, Carriage, Horses, &c., at Upper Colaba, near the Light-house.

On THURSDAY, the 10th inst., at 1 p m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to submit to Public Auction, at his Residence, at the abovementioned place, the valuable and handsome Household Furniture, Plated, Glass and Porcelainware, Piano, Carriage, Horses, &c., the property of Surgeon Major W. Niven, the same comprises rich cut hollow stem glassware, handsome dinner and dessert services, best plated ware, such as a pair of hotwater curry dishes, cruet and egg stands, waiter, butter pot, a set of spoons and forks, table and chamber candlesticks, cutlery, &c., richly carved blackwood furniture, such as a set of dining table, in 2 pieces, side board dining room chairs, circular pier and card tables, easy and drawing room chairs, conversation sofas, English walnutwood chiffonier, a handsome pier glass in gilt frame, firstrate harmonium, camp cots, reclining couches, dressing and washing table, toilet and cheval glasses, China cam, horwood chest of drawers, &c.

Catalogues are published and the property will be on view 4 days before the day of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY.

On WEDNESDAY, the 9th instant, at 4 P.M., Messrs. BENNETT & Co, are instructed to sell by Public Auction, on the premises by order of Hurrydass Toolsedass the mortgagee, and on account and at the risk of Premjee Nandoo, the mortgagor, the following landed property, viz :—

All that piece or parcel of land with a Bungalow and a range of Chawl situate thereon lying and being on the northern side of the public road leading to the Government House at Malabar Point in the sub-district of Bhooleshwur, containing by admeasurement three thousand eight hundred and sixty-one square yards or thereabout, assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 49B 49C and by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 333 and bounded on the east by the property of Kavalbhai Jaichund, on the west by a small passage, on the south by the public road leading to the Walkeshwur Temple, and on the south by a small passage.

On MONDAY, the 14th instant, at 1 P.M., Messrs. BENNETT & Co., are instructed to submit to Public Auction, at No 68, Malabar Hill, the valuable and handsome household furniture, &c. the property of G. A. KITTREDGE, Esquire, changing his residence, consisting of drawing, dining and bed room furniture, a mahogany case containing Elkington's best silver, with Cutlery for 18 persons complete, nearly new, a first-class full size slate BILLIARD TABLE by Bennett, a very handsome carved book case of old Bombay work, superior to anything now made, a few very handsome parlour flower pots, some with beautiful ferns, a few choice flowers, including 2 handsome antigonium and a fine stephonotis, &c.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 1st December 1874.

JEHANGEER HORMUSJEE & COMPANY, No. 12, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF JEWELLERY.

TO-MORROW WEDNESDAY, the 2nd inst. at 1 P.M., Messrs. JEHANGEER HORMUSJEE and Co. will sell by public auction, at their room, by order of mortgagee, and on account and at the risk of mortgagor, the following valuable Jewellery consisting as follows :—

1 diamond moar, 1 pair rifle set with diamonds and ruby, 1 gold locket, 3 gold carved goo rees, 1 gold plain ditto, 3 pairs gold carved bangles 3 pairs gold plain ditto, 2 pair gold ditto nett pattern, 2 sets of china gofra sticks containing 7 and 5 pieces in set, 1 pair silver carved sankras, 1 pair silver toras, silver cups and saucers, silver tumblers, &c

Belonging to the estate of a deceased person who died in Sir J. J. Hospital, 5 gold mohors, 2 gold rings, 1 gold earrings.

Sundries consisting of few dinner sets, cut glass liquior sets, large size pictures, bronze double-light hanging argand lamp, brass parrot cages, &c.

5 dozen superior Japaned skins (large size).

1 case of nicely polished cutlery of a celebrated maker the same consists of pocket knives.

Also a quantity of grey and coloured piece goods, such as grey shirtings, madapollams, jacconets, prints, dhoties, grey and white mulls, chintz, &c.

On account and at the risk of Fukeer Mahomed Tyab.

F M F—787—1 case cutlery.
816-17—2 packages iron and brass padlocks. } Ex s.s. Yeddo.
837—1 case umbrellas.
889—1 case iron padlocks. } Ex s s. Cella.
890—1 case fish hooks.

On account and at the risk of the concerned.

H. I S. E.—1-3—3 bales blankets, ex s. s. "Muriel"

On account and at the risk of Khimjee Jaitha.

S. T. R.—150 pieces of white cambrics, No. 26.

JEHANGEER HORMUSJEE & Co.

Bombay, 1st December 1874.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FOR SALE, NINE YEARS OLD COGNAC (BRANDY), by Pinnet Castillion and Henry Dennis Monie, in full size bottles at Rs. 30 per dozen, Cash, at EDALJEE FURDOONJEE'S.

Indian Condiments Depôt, No. 11, Forbes Street, Bombay.

BOMBAY YACHT CLUB.—The ANNUAL MEETING will be held at the Office of the Superintendent of Marine, in the Government Dockyard, at 4-30 P.M., on THURSDAY, the 3rd December.

BUSINESS.

To pass the Accounts.
To elect Officers for the ensuing year, and to make arrangements for the Opening Cruise of the Season.

F. D. PARKER,
Honorary Secretary.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.—ECCLESIASTICAL SIDE.

In the GOODS, CHATTELS, CREDITS, ESTATE and EFFECTS of MOORARJI NURSEY, deceased.

DAMODHUR MOORARJEE............................ Applicant.

NOTICE is hereby given, that an APPLICATION for LETTERS of ADMINISTRATION of the Goods, Chattels, Credits, Estate and Effects of the above named deceased has been made to the High Court of Judicature at Bombay by the Applicant abovenamed. All persons concerned therein are hereby apprized thereof.—Dated this 30th day of November 1874.

SHAPURJEE & THAKURDAS,
Applicants' Proctors.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.—TENDERS will be received till the 12th proximo, for ERECTING UPPER-STOREYED QUARTER-GUARD, CELLS, &c., at Colaba.

Plans, Specifications and Conditions of Contract can be seen, and Bills of Quantities, Forms of Tender, and all necessary information obtained by application at the Defences Office, and payment by each applicant of Rupees Three.

The Undersigned does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

G. MEREWETHER, Major, R E.,
Executive Engineer, Bombay Defences.

Defences Office, Mazagon, 30th November 1874.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

MESSRS. HAMILTON & COMPANY,
JEWELLERS AND WATCH MAKERS.
DEALERS IN PRECIOUS STONES,

HAVE REMOVED to those New and Spacious Premises, next to the National Bank, in Rampart Row.

MESSRS. HAMILTON,

In making this announcement desire to thank their esteemed Constituents and Friends for the liberal and distinguished support which they have received since the opening of their

BRANCH ESTABLISHMENT
IN
BOMBAY.

They trust the experience gained of the present requirements of the Bombay Presidency in their line of business and the facilities afforded by more convenient premises will produce still more encouraging results.

HAMILTON & Co. have determined to continue their system of moderately pricing their Goods for Cash, at the same time maintaining the quality for which they have, in other parts of India, so long been famed.

MESSRS. HAMILTON AND COMPANY

Have been established in Calcutta for nearly 100 years. Visitors to Calcutta are respectfully invited to inspect their manufactory and show rooms where upwards of 200 work people are employed.

Illustrated Price Lists forwarded free on application to

HAMILTON AND CO.,
JEWELLERS, &c.,
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY,

1st December 1874.

FIRE INSURANCE.

	Exclusive of Reserve Fund.
THE LONDON AND LANCASHIRE FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Rs. 10,000,000
THE TRANSATLANTIC (and re-insurance) INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 9,000,000
THE BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co , CAPITAL	„ 3,000,000
THE SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 2,000,000

MARINE INSURANCE.

THE SWISS LLOYD MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Rs. 2,000,000
THE REINISH WESTPHALIAN LLOYD MARINE INSURANCE Co , CAPITAL	„ 3,000,000
THE CHINA AND JAPAN MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 4,500,000
THE SAMARANG MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 2,000,000
THE BATAVIA MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 3,000,000
THE NEUCHATELOISE MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 2,000,000

For FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE in the above Companies apply to the UNDERSIGNED, who can offer ALL FACILITIES and MOST FAVOURABLE TERMS. ALL CLAIMS PROMPTLY SETTLED IN BOMBAY. Rates and other particulars can be obtained on application.

VOLKART BROTHERS, Agents.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GRANT ROAD THEATRE,

Lessee and Manager ....MR. HARRY STANLEY.

Witnessed by over 14,000 Persons during the 20 Performances of the

AMERICAN WAR DIORAMA.

BY SPECIAL REQUEST, on THURSDAY will be the second and most positively last Grand Family night, when no Gentleman will be admitted unless accompanied by his Lady or Family.

MR. HARRY STANLEY, of the American War Diorama, previous to his departure from Bombay, feels it incumbent on him to return his sincere thanks to the Ladies and Gentlemen for the liberal patronage bestowed upon him during his stay in their City.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Dress Circle.............Rs. 3 0 | Pit.................................. As. 8
Stalls....................... „ 1 8 |

Children Half Price to Dress Circle and Stalls.

DESCRIPTIVE LECTURER.........................MR. J. O'BRIEN.

Seats may be secured at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co., where a Plan of the Theatre may be seen.

Doors open at 8-30, commencing at 9 o'clock. Carriages may be ordered at 10-30.

THE BOMBAY MECHANICS' BUILDING COMPANY, Limited.—At the ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of this Company held on WEDNESDAY, the 18th and (by adjournment) on WEDNESDAY, the 25th instant, a DIVIDEND at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum on the paid-up Capital of the Company was declared ; payable at the Office of the Company, No. 1, Albion Place, Byculla, on and after the 1st December 1874.

NOTICE is hereby given, that DIVIDEND WARRANTS will be issued any day (Sundays excepted) between the hours of 7 A M. and 9 A.M. to Shareholders, on production of their Share Certificates.

ALFRED SWIFT,
Secretary.

No. 1, Albion Place, Byculla, 30th November 1874.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per ship KINGSTON, Captain VOUSTONE, arrived from London, are requested to SEND their BILLS of LADING, accompanied by DELIVERY ORDERS for our inspection and counter-signature, and to TAKE DELIVERY AT ONCE of their respective Goods. No claim of any kind will be paid after the departure of the vessel unless it be previously passed by the Captain.

EWART, LATHAM & Co.

SUN FIRE OFFICE, LONDON. ESTABLISHED 1710.

INSURANCES effected upon Merchandise, Warehouses, Shops, Dwelling-houses, and their contents, in Bombay and the Mofussil, at the Current Rates.

CLAIMS arranged by the local Agents, and paid with promptitude and liberality.

PEEL, CASSELS, & Co., Agents.

THE POSITIVE GOVERNMENT SECURITY, LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

TRUSTEE OF BOMBAY LIFE FUND :
OFFICIAL TRUSTEE, BOMBAY,
W. LOUDON, Esq.

THE COMPANY'S BOMBAY BANKERS :
THE COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

THE COMPANY'S SOLICITORS IN BOMBAY :
MESSRS. HEARN, CLEVELAND, AND PEILE.

MEDICAL REFEREE IN BOMBAY :
SIDNEY SMITH, Esq., M.D., MAZAGON.

AUDITOR OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH :
THOMAS LIDBETTER, Esq.

BOMBAY OFFICE :
TREACHER'S BUILDING.

WHOLE WORLD POLICIES :
UNCONDITIONAL AND INDISPUTABLE.

A UNIFORM RATE OF PREMIUM FOR THE WHOLE WORLD, AND FOR ALL PROFESSIONS OR EMPLOYMENTS.

NO ENTIRE FORFEITURE OF POLICIES, AND LAPSED POLICIES REVIVED WITHOUT FINE.

SURRENDER VALUE OF POLICIES (BEING 40 PER CENT. OF PREMIUMS PAID), FIXED AT TIME OF EFFECTING THE ASSURANCE.

POSITIVE NOTES OR PAID-UP POLICIES ISSUED ON EACH PAYMENT OF PREMIUM BEING MADE.

80 PER CENT. OF PREMIUMS INVESTED IN GOVERNMENT PAPER, IN TRUST FOR POLICY-HOLDERS, AND LODGED WITH OFFICIAL TRUSTEE TO MEET CLAIMS.

The following comparative statement will show, *if anything can show*, the estimation in which the "Positive" is held by the public, and at the same time the progress the Company has made in the short space of two years. The annual premium income by the end of the year is expected to reach £50,000.

NEW LIFE BUSINESS *of the* "POSITIVE."

During the last financial year, as compared with that effected by some other Companies.

Names of Office.	How long established.	Number of Polices.	Amount assured.	New Premiums.
			£	£
Mutual	40 Years	249	150,140	4,639
Queen	17 „	504	177,989	5,787
Universal	40 „	209	160 027	7,916
Provident Clerks	34 „	961	200,900	6 088
Metropolitan	39 „	225	202,750	6,369
Sovereign	29 „	378	213,190	7,078
Alliance	50 „	311	245,675	7,831
Commercial Union	12 „	401	279,923	9,814
London and Lancashire	12 „	654	307,700	8,859
Northern	38 „	484	316,953	10,129
Law Life	51 „	252	346,795	12,255
Scottish Equitable	43 „	547	366,479	11,329
Positive	2 „	931	502,125	24,015

Considering the Security given to Policy-holders together with the great advantages offered to the assured ADVANTAGES OFFERED BY THE POSITIVE ALONE, no one taking out a Positive Policy need harbour the remotest doubt of their money being safely invested.

Some of the advantages of assuring in the Positive are as under :—

1st.—All Policies are absolutely indisputable, and no restriction on foreign residence or travel is imposed.

2nd.—To meet all claims under Policies, specific Trust Funds are created, by the accumulation in India, in the name of the Official Trustee, of all net premiums paid on each Assurance ; besides which, 20 per cent. of the paid-up capital of the Company is similarly invested in Consols in England in the names of the Central Trustees. The Trust Deeds are open to inspection by intending Assurers at any Office of the Company.

3rd.—Investments must be made, in Government Securities, of such accumulated funds, which can be used for no purpose except payment of Policies.

4th.—Premiums are at Whole World Rates, and are payable for a limited term only, instead of continuing a burthen throughout life.

5th.—Positive Notes, or paid-up Policies in the form of Promissory Notes payable to bearer, or, if preferred, to the executor or administrator of the Assured, are issued for a proportionate part of the amount insured upon each payment of premium being made, that is to say, if the Assured chooses to pay up by 30 annual payments the Positive Promissory Notes will be a thirtieth part of the amount insured.

6th.—Such Positive Notes cannot lapse, although no further premiums be paid ; and are virtually paid-up Policies.

7th.—A minimum surrender value of 40 per cent. of premium paid is fixed at the time of effecting the Insurance ; with an option to the Insured of borrowing such 40 per cent. from the Company on easy terms, at any time.

WHOLE WORLD RATES FOR AN ASSURANCE OF Rs. 1,000 PAYABLE BY 5, 10, 15, 20, 25, OR 30 YEARLY PREMIUMS.

Age next Birthday.	5 PREMIUMS. Amount of Positive Note for each Premium paid, being one-fifth part of each Rs. 1,000 Assured. Rs. 200.			10 PREMIUMS. Amount of Positive Note for each Premium paid, being one-tenth part of each Rs. 1,000 Assured. Rs. 100.			15 PREMIUMS. Amount of Positive Note for each Premium paid, being one-fifteenth part of each Rs. 1,000 Assured. Rs. 66-10-8.			Age next Birthday.
	Rs.	as.	p.	Rs.	as.	p.	Rs.	as.	p.	
20	91	1	4	49	14	8	36	6	0	20
25	98	8	0	54	0	8	39	8	0	25
30	106	12	8	58	12	0	43	1	4	30
35	116	2	8	64	2	0	47	2	8	35
40	126	10	0	70	4	0	51	15	4	40
45	138	5	4	77	4	0	57	9	4	45
50	151	6	8	85	5	4	64	7	4	50
55	166	4	8	95	7	4	73	11	4	55
60	184	6	8	108	15	4	86	10	8	60

Age next Birthday.	20 PREMIUMS. Amount of Positive Note for each Premium paid, being one-twentieth part of each Rs. 1,000 Assured. Rs. 50.			25 PREMIUMS. Amount of Positive Note for each Premium paid, being one-twenty-fifth part of each Rs. 1,000 Assured. Rs. 40.			30 PREMIUMS. Amount of Positive Note for each Premium paid, being one-thirtieth part of each Rs. 1,000 Assured. Rs. 33-5-4.			Age next Birthday.
	Rs.	as.	p.	Rs.	as.	p.	Rs.	as.	p.	
20	29	12	8	25	15	4	23	8	8	20
25	32	6	8	28	5	4	25	12	0	25
30	35	7	4	31	2	0	28	6	8	30
35	39	0	8	34	6	8	31	10	0	35
40	43	4	0	38	7	4	35	11	4	40
45	48	6	8	43	10	0	41	0	8	45
50	55	2	0	50	8	0	48	5	4	50
55	61	8	0	60	6	8	58	12	8	55
60	78	0	8	74	12	8	73	13	4	60

Payment may be made half-yearly or quarterly, for particulars see Prospectus Tables B. and C., pages 24 to 27.

The Medical Examiner, SIDNEY SMITH, Esq., M.D., will see Applicants at his own house, Nesbit Lane, Mazagon, daily, between 9-30 and 11 A.M., or in the Fort, by appointment, at 1-30 P.M.

BOMBAY OFFICE :
TREACHER'S BUILDING.

Prospectuses, Tables of Rates, and all necessary information may be obtained on application to

GADDUM & Co.,
Agents for Bombay.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.—A HOSPITAL PURVEYOR REQUIRED, pay Rupees 40. Apply to Executive Commissariat Officer, Bombay.

WANTED, a GOVERNESS in a Catholic Family, a short distance from Bombay. Apply by Letter to A., Care of COUPER & Co., Meadow Street.

FOR SALE a high wheeled curricle DOG CART with steel bar chain and double set of Harness in good order. Price Rs. 350, complete. Apply WHITTLE & Co. 30th November 1874.

BADHAM AND COMPANY'S SPECIAL KIT

for

OVERLAND PASSENGERS AND TRAVELLERS,
READY FOR IMMEDIATE USE.
CASH PRICES.

	Rs. a.		Rs. a.		Rs. a.		Rs. a.
Deck Suits	10 to 16 8	Travelling Hats	3 8	Air Pillows	5 0	Tooth Brush Guards	0 12
Overland „	25 0	Cardigan Jackets very warm	9 8	Travelling Do	1 8	Tooth Brushes	0 8
Warm „	30 0	Sheets per pair	9 8	English Feather	7 8	Nail Do.	0 14
Overcoats and Inverness Capes from	35 0	Pillow Cases each	1 4	„ Horse Hair	7 8	Hair Brushes and Combs in Pigskin case	9 8
Dressing Gowns	9 to 20 0	Portmanteaus or Overland Trunks	12 8 to 23 0	Cork Mattrasses	19 8	Blankets each	10 8
Pyjamas (Each)	3 0	Solid Leather „	49 0	Rug Straps	1 8	Long Rugs or Scotch Mauds from	10 to 15 0
Oxford Shirts (Each)	6 0	Extra Large „	75 0	Waterproof Coats	10 0	Resais or Quilt	7-8 to 12 8
White do. (Each)	4 8	Black Hide Bags	11 8	Linen Faced Collars, doz.	0 12	Best Beech Overland Chairs from	7-8 to 12 8
Best Shrunk Flannel (Each)	8 0	Extra Large	24 0	Linen „ „	[illegible]	Umbrellas with cover	9 0
Silk and Wool (Each)	8 8	Cash Bags	6 12	Cambric Handkerchiefs	5 0	Warm Gloves	1 14
Printed Cambric Shirts	4 to 4 8	Courier Bags	4 8	Cotton Socks	11 8	„ Mitts	1 8
Spun Silk Shirts	11 0	Money Belts	2 8	Warm do.	15 8	„ Mufflers	2 12
Under Vests	3-8 to 6 0	Soiled Linen Bags	4 12	Bathing Drawers, each	2 0	Pin Scarfs from	0 12
„ Pants	6 to 8 0	Tiffin Baskets fitted	17 to 21 0	Sponge Bags	2 0	Sailor's Knot from	1 8
Travelling Caps	3 8			Sponges	8 8		
				Soap Boxes	1 8		

A LARGE STOCK OF READY MADE CLOTHING ALWAYS ON HAND.

BADHAM AND COMPANY,
CIVIL, MILITARY, AND NAVAL TAILORS,
23, RAMPART ROW. BOMBAY.

MESSRS. C. MARCKS & COMPANY,

WATCHMAKERS, JEWELLERS, AND OPTICIANS.

A COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF SPECTACLES WARRANTED BEST WHITE PEBBLES :

Gold Spectacles with Case	Rs. 30	Gold Eyeglasses	Rs. 35
Steel Spectacles with Case	„ 16	Steel Eyeglasses	„ 16

FULL PARTICULARS ABOUT WATCHES AND JEWELLERY WILL BE FOUND ELSEWHERE.

Bombay, 4, Hummum Street. C. MARCKS & Co.

NOTICES.

SEEDS ! SEEDS !! SEEDS !!!

PALEKAR and Co. beg respectfully to announce that besides their Usual Cold Season Supply, they have JUST RECEIVED, a very large assortment of ENGLISH GARDEN SEEDS, that are very rare in this country, and that they now offer them at rates far below those hitherto charged by all other Seedsmen in Bombay.

Detailed Price Lists can be had Post Free on application.

TERMS—CASH.

PALEKAR & Co.

Kalbadevi Road, Bombay, 1st September 1874.

G. NICOLL & CO.,
SADDLERS AND HARNESS MAKERS,
30, MEADOW STREET,
BOMBAY.

SADDLERY AND HARNESS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION ALWAYS ON HAND.

Orders immediately attended to.

N.B —HARNESS AND SADDLERY REPAIRS CAREFULLY AND PROMPTLY EXECUTED.

ROWLAND AND CO.,
SADDLERY AND HARNESS ESTABLISHMENT.
19, MEADOW STREET AND RAMPART ROW,
BOMBAY.

Every description of SADDLES, BRIDLES, HARNESS, HORSE CLOTHING, SADDLE CLOTHS, HUNTING, RIDING and DRIVING WHIPS, always on hand.

ORDERS promptly attended to, and the repairs of Saddlery, Harness, &c., carefully executed.

OUTSTATION ORDERS should be accompanied by a REMITTANCE or Reference for Payment in Bombay.

HULSE'S
SILVERING PASTE,
WARRANTED NOT TO CONTAIN ANY MERCURY
For Cleaning and Reviving Electro Plate, Harness Mountings, &c.

BRASS AND COPPER ARTICLES EFFECTIVELY PLATED WITH THIS PASTE IN A QUARTER OF AN HOUR.

In pots, at Rs. 2 and 4 each.
Full directions with each Pot.

PREPARED ONLY
BY
HULSE AND NEPHEW,
MEDICAL HALL, AGRA.

FAVRE, LEUBA, AND CO.,
4, HORNBY ROW,

BEG to draw the attention of the PUBLIC to their NEW STOCK of

SQUARE PALANQUIN TIME-PIECES, 5¼ by 3 1/4 inch.

PATENT LEVER ESCAPEMENT, with Alarm, Rs. 80.

This Clock can be highly recommended for its shape and correctness in going.

SILVER OPEN-FACE KEYLESS WATCHES, Patent Lever Escapement ....Rs. 40

SILVER OPEN-FACE KEYLESS CRYSTAL BACK WATCHES, Patent Lever Escapement ....Rs. 40

BOTH WATCHES ARE GUARANTEED FOR ONE YEAR.

WHEELER AND WILSON'S
GENUINE SEWING-MACHINES.

THE HIGHEST HONOURS
CONFERRED AT THE VIENNA EXHIBITION OF 1873.

THE following description of Machines always on hand for sale with spare Needles and other Accessories at the Office of the Undersigned.

All Machines warranted. Orders from Up-country promptly executed when accompanied with Remittances or Reference for Payment. Each Machine accompanied with a book of reference. Instruction to purchasers gratis.

No. 1 Machine, Polished Mahogany or Walnut Table	Rs. 105
No. 1 Machine, Mahogany or Walnut Quarter Cases	„ 112
No. 2 Machine, on Polished Table	„ 95
No. 3 Machine, on Polished Table	„ 90
No. 2 Machine, in Unpolished Walnut, Half Case	„ 130
No. 2 Machine, in Polished Mahogany or Walnut, do.	„ 135
No. 1 Machine, in Unpolished Walnut, do.	„ 135
No. 1 Machine, in Polished Mahogany or Walnut, do.	„ 140
No. 1 Machine, in Full Case, Mahogany or Walnut Polished	„ 165
No. 6 Machine, for heavy Cloth Work	„ 115
No. 6 Machine, for heavy Leather Work	„ 115
Hand Machines, Nos. 1, 2, and 3, Rs. 105, 95, and 90.	
Cottons manufactured by the Williamautic Company of New York, also by Coate and Brook, specially adapted for the above Machines in reels of 200 yards, per dozen	„ 2
Best Machine Silk, in reels, assorted Colours	„ 9

DOSSABHOY MERWANJEE & CO.,
SOLE AGENTS, BOMBAY PRESIDENCY,
No PARSEE BAZAAR STREET, OPPOSITE GRAHAM'S BUILDING.

GOLDSMITHS' ALLIANCE, LIMITED,
(Late A. B. Savory & Sons),
MANUFACTURING SILVERSMITHS,
11 & 12, CORNHILL, LONDON, ENGLAND.

EXPORT PRICE LIST.

Silver Spoons and Forks, Fiddle Pattern,....5s. 10d. per oz.
Ditto. ditto Queen's do. ....6s. 0d. „

QUEEN'S PATTERN,

			s. d.	£ s. d.
12 Table Spoons	40 ozs.	at	6 0	12 0 0
12 Dessert ditto	25 „	at	6 0	7 10 0
12 Table Forks	40 „	at	6 0	12 0 0
12 Dessert ditto	25 „	at	6 0	7 10 0
2 Gravy Spoons	12 „	at	6 0	3 12 0
1 Soup Ladle	11 „	at	6 0	3 6 0
4 Sauce ditto	12 „	at	6 0	3 18 0
4 Salt Spoons				2 2 0
12 Tea ditto	14 „	at	6 0	4 11 6
1 Pair Sugar Tongs				1 5 0
				£57 14 0

A Pamphlet illustrated with 300 Engravings, and containing the prices of Silver Plate, Plated Ware, Watches, Clocks, and Jewellery, will be forwarded gratis and post free on application. Freight, Insurance, and Shipping Expenses are charged.

Orders addressed to the GOLDSMITHS' ALLIANCE, LIMITED, 11 and 12, Cornhill, London, and accompanied by a remittance of 20 per cent., will be forwarded through their Agents,

Messrs. EWART, LATHAM, & Co., Bombay ;
Messrs. PARRY & Co., Madras ;
Messrs. COLVIN, COWIE, & Co., Calcutta ;
Messrs. GILLANDERS, ARBUTHNOT & Co., Calcutta.

NOTICES.

TENTS ! TENTS !! TENTS !!!

SUPERIOR TENTS of all kinds and sizes MANUFACTURED to ORDER on the shortest notice, and a large selection of ready-made Tents, both new and second hand, for sale and on hire, at reasonable prices and rates, can now be had on application to the undersigned, from whom full particulars may be obtained. Inspection is invited.

ADUMJEE PEERBHOY,

Government Tent Contractor and Timber Merchant, 4, old Iman Bora, Bhendy Bazar, Bombay.

TABLE LINEN.
GERMAN MISSION WEAVING ESTABLISHMENT, MANGALORE.

TABLE CLOTHS.

DAMASK PATTERN.

	Bleached.	*Unbleached.*
6 ft. by 6 each	Rs. 5 2	Rs. 4 8
6 ft. by 8 „	„ 7 2	„ 6 8
7 ft. by 7 „	„ 6 10	„ 6 0
7 ft. by 9 „	„ 8 8	„ 7 12
7 ft. by 10 „	„ 9 6	„ 8 10
7 ft. by 10½ „	„ 9 12	„ 9 0
7 ft. by 12 „	„ 11 0	„ 10 4
8½ ft. by 8½ „	„ 8 10	„ 8 0
8½ ft. by 10 „	„ 10 12	„ 10 0
8½ ft. by 15 „	„ 16 0	„ 15 0
10 ft. by 10 „	„ 13 4	„ 12 8

DIAMOND PATTERN.

6 ft. by 6 each	Rs. 4 0	Rs. 3 8
6½ ft. by 6½ „	„ 4 12	„ 4 4
6 ft. by 8 „	„ 5 4	„ 4 10
6 ft. by 9 „	„ 6 0	„ 5 4
7½ ft. by 7½ „	„ 5 12	„ 5 0
7½ ft. by 9 „	„ 6 12	„ 6 0
7½ ft. by 10 „	„ 7 8	„ 6 10
7½ ft. by 12 „	„ 8 12	„ 8 0
7½ ft. by 13 „	„ 9 6	„ 8 12

TABLE NAPKINS.

DAMASK PATTERN.

20 in. by 20 per doz.	Rs. 5 0	Rs. 4 8
24 in. by 24 „	„ 6 0	„ 5 8

DIAMOND PATTERN,

20 in. by 20 per doz.	Rs. 4 4	Rs. 4 12
24 in. by 24 „	„ 5 4	„ 3 12

TOWELS.

32 in. by 32 per doz.	Rs. 8 8	32 in. by 45 per doz.	Rs. 11 0
34 in. by 34 „	„ 9 8	32 in. by 54 „	„ 12 8

COUNTERPANES FOR SINGLE AND DOUBLE COTS.
TOILETTE TABLE COVERS, TROUSERINGS.
&c., &c., &c.
FOR CASH ONLY.

SOLE AGENT,
J. NEUBERG,
BOMBAY.

SPORTING GUNS AND RIFLES.

SOUNDY AND COMPANY,
IMPORTERS OF FIRE-ARMS AND AMMUNITION,
Would draw the attention of purchasers to their Sotch of first class WEAPONS.

RIFLES.

Breech-Loading Double Rifle, in case complete, No. 13284, By Reilly	Rs. 480
Ditto ditto ditto ditto ditto No. 13566..	475
Ditto ditto ditto ditto ditto 14592..	475
Ditto ditto ditto ditto ditto 13945..	400
Ditto ditto ditto ditto ditto 13806..	340
Ditto ditto ditto ditto without case, No. 14461..	510
Ditto ditto ditto ditto in case complete 15621..	520
Ditto ditto ditto ditto ditto 17323..	550
C F 12 bore Breech-loader, Damascus barrels, sighted to 400 yards, by Lincoln Jeffries, with case and implements Complete	350
C F 12 bore Breech-loader laminated steel barrels, sighted to 400 yards rebounding locks, by Lincoln Jefferies, with case and implements complete	375
Breech loading Pin Fire, 16 bore, Damascus twist barrels by Lefaucheaux, in case with implements complete	210
Ditto ditto ditto chain twist barrels	210
Witworth Enfield Match Rifle, with tangent sights to 1,200 yards	100
Martini Henry Express Rifle, 450, by Lincoln Jefferies, in case complete	220
Snider Sporting Rifle, by Lincoln Jefferies, sighted to 1,000 yards, in case complete	140
Rook Rifles each	45

GUNS.

Double Barrel Breech-loading Gun, in case complete by Reilly	Rs. 400
Ditto ditto ditto ditto	380
Ditto ditto ditto ditto	270
Ditto ditto ditto ditto	200
Ditto ditto ditto ditto	200
Ditto ditto ditto ditto	200
Air Guns in cases, each	200
Double Barrel (1 Smooth and 1 Rifle Barrel) by Lincoln Jeffars. patent twist, 12 bore, with case and implements complete	240
Do. do. (1 smooth and 1 Rifle Barrel) by Lincoln Jefferies, patent twist with rebounding locks, 12 bore, with case and implements complete	280
Snap action double barrel, 12 bore breech-loader with rebounding locks, Damascus twist by Lincoln Jeffries, with case and implements complete	275
Double barrel 12bore chain twist breech-loader, by Tolley, with case and implements complete	250
Double barrel breech-loader, 12 bore patent twist without case	150
P F Double barrel, 16 bore, by Lefaucheaux, in case complete	180

REVOLVERS.

6 Chamber Revolver, by Galand with 20 patent steel breech pieces for making cartridges, bullet mould, and all implements, complete in case	Rs. 150
8 Chamber C F. Self-extracting Revolver, by Lincoln Jefferies, extra finished, in case complete	70
Solid Bodied 6 chamber Revolver, short barrel, hair trigger, by Lincoln Jefferies, in case complete	65
Pair double barrel C.F. turn-over Pistols, with German Silver fittings, in case complete	100
Solid Bodied C. F. 6 chamber Revolver, Webley's patent, in case with 100 Cartridges	45
6 Chamber C. F. Self-extracting Revolver, by Galand, without case	75
6 Chamber C F. Self-extracting Revolver, large size, by Lincoln Jefferies, without case	60
Ditto ditto smaller size, without case	60
Solid Bodied 6 chamber short barrel C. F. Revolver, by Lincoln Jefferies	50
Solid Bodied C. F. 6 chamber, Tranter principle, by Lincoln Jefferies, without case	50
Solid Bodied 7 chamber pocket Revolver, Rimfire, without case	35
Colt's Deringer Pistols for 410 cap bullets, each	25

Revolvers, by Reilly, from Rs. 70 to Rs. 80 each.

AMMUNITION OF ALL KINDS KEPT IN STOCK.

SOUNDY & CO,
BOMBAY

WHITMORE'S COMPOUND LINIMENT OF ARNICA.—A Specific for the cure of Rheumatism, Lumbago, Sciatica, Sprains, Contusions, Weakness of the Joints, Chilblains, &c. It is also an excellent remedy as a stimulating application to the surface of the Chest and Back in Bronchitis, inflammation of the Lungs, Pulmonary Consumption, and Hooping Cough. When the Liver is inactive, rubbed over it, its stimulating properties have a beneficial effect, and in all cases where counter-irritation is desirable, it will be found invaluable. In bottles, small, medium, and large.

WILKINSON'S BRONCHIO-THORACIC LOZENGES.

Prepared from the receipt of an eminent Physician, and experience has fully justified their recommendation as the most speedy remedy in irritation of the Throat, Catarrhal Coughs, Bronchitis, Incipient Consumption, Spitting of Blood, &c., &c. To public Speakers and Vocalists they will be found invaluable, as they impart a clear and beautiful tone to the voice. Free from any preparation of Opium, and of an agreeable taste, they are applicable to all.

WHITMORE'S STOMACHIC AND LIVER PILLS.

No Pill is so efficacious in promoting digestion, strengthening the Stomach, correcting Acidity, preventing or removing Headache, Giddiness, &c., arising from a Costive Habit, Debilitated Stomach, or Torpid Liver. In bottles, small, medium, and large.

They require no change of diet, and those of the most delicate constitution may take them with safety.

Taken as an adjunct with Wilkinson's Sarsaparilla with the greatest success.

Prepared only by Thomas Wilkinson, 270, Regent Street London.

BOMBAY :

Wholesale and Retail Agents, Treacher & Co., Limited, Medical Hall, Byculla, and Fort. Poona.

And of the principal Firms in India and the Colonies

NOTICES.

TOWN HALL.

SIG. GIEUINTO INZOLI'S FIRST CONCERT OF THE SEASON.

UNDER THE DISTINGUISHED PATRONAGE OF
H. E. THE GOVERNOR,
ON THURSDAY EVENING, DEC. 10TH.

Several distinguished Amateurs have kindly volunteered their services.

NOTICE.—The HORSE SHOW and CATTLE FAIR at KOONDLA, in the Bhownuggur State, will take place on the 15th, 16th, 17th, and 18th January.

H. L. NUTT, Captain.

Bhownuggur, 16th November 1874.

BOMBAY CHESS CLUB.—The YEARLY GENERAL MEETING will be HELD on December the 10th, at 5 o'clock in the CLUB ROOMS. Fourteen days NOTICE of MOTIONS must be given.

F. C. CONSTABLE,
Honorary Secretary (Acting.)

20th November 1874.

THE INTEREST and RESPONSIBILITY of Messrs. JUMNADASS RAMJEE and DOOLUBDASS MOTELALL in my FIRM CEASED and DETERMINED on 9th November 1874.

ખીમજી ઓધવજીની સહી.

KHIMJEE ODHOWJEE.

NOTICE.—It is hereby notified that pending the survey of lands already sold and a thorough exploration of the forests with a view to mark of tracts desired to be reserved, there will be no sale of lands for the cultivation of Coffee during year 1875.

A Notice of Forests so reserved will be published in the Gazette as early as may be found practicable.

A. SASHIAH SASTRI, Dewan.

Huzzoor Cutchery, Trevandrum, 15th Nov. 1874.

BOMBAY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY (Limited).—The above Company is prepared to EFFECT INSURANCES on the most favourable terms current in Bombay, and in addition return insurers 5 per cent. of the Premiums on Yearly Policies, and 2½ per cent. of the Premiums on Policies for Shorter Periods.

FORBES & Co.,
Secretaries and Managers.

THE NEW BERAR COMPANY, LIMITED.—NOTICE is hereby given, that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Company will be HELD at the Registered Office of the Company, Treacher's Building, on TUESDAY, the 1st of December next, at 3 P.M., for the purpose of confirming the following SPECIAL RESOLUTION, which was passed at an Extraordinary General Meeting of the Company held on FRIDAY, the 13th instant, viz.,—

That article 41 of the Company's Articles of Association be cancelled, and in lieu thereof the following be inserted :—

"Article 41.—That any Shareholder not disqualified to vote, as hereafter provided, shall for and in respect of every share held by him, be entitled to give one vote on all questions which may be submitted to any General or Extraordinary General Meeting."

By Order of the Directors,

GADDUM & Co.
Secretaries & Treasurers.

Bombay, 23rd November 1874.

TENDERS will be received [illegible] the Executive Commissariat Officer, Bombay, [illegible] of December next, for SUPPLY at Bombay and Deolali

Potatoes, Vegetables, Fresh Fruits, &c., on the	2nd
Firewood and Charcoal	7th
Bajree, Cooltee, Dhall, &c.	9th
Oil, Cocoanut, &c.	14th
Beds, Hammocks, &c	16th

Forms and any information required can be had on application at the Commissariat Office.

TENDERS FOR LANDING, &c.—THE BOMBAY GAS COMPANY, Limited, INVITE TENDERS for LANDING, CARTING and STACKING all Consignments of COAL, that may arrive in Harbour during the year 1875, and for Landing and Carting all other Goods to arrive during the same period. Forms of Tender and Schedule of conditions can be obtained, free of charge, at the Office of the Company, No. 9, Elphinstone Circle. Sealed Tenders, endorsed "Tenders for Landing, &c." and addressed to the Undersigned will be received up to noon, of the 5th day of December next. The undersigned does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

WALTER SCOTT,
General Manager and Engineer.

Bombay, 18th November 1874.

BOMBAY BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.—Undersigned is prepared to RECEIVE TENDERS for the GENERAL and SMALL STORES, for the OILS and for the STATIONERY, usually purchased by the Company in the Bombay Market, and required by the Company for 12 months from 1st January 1875.

Particulars and information as to the description and quantities estimated to be required, with forms of Tender (on which only tenders will be considered) can be obtained from the Storekeeper, Colaba, on and after the 25th November.

The Company will be at liberty to select one or more items from any tender without reference to the other items on the same tender.

Security will be required from the persons whose Tenders are accepted.

Tenders must specify the rate, including delivery at the Company's Stores at Colaba, in such quantities as may from time to time during 1875 be required by the Storekeeper.

Tenders will be received up to the 7th December 1874.

Undersigned will not be bound to accept the lowest or any Tenders.

C. CURREY, Agent,
B. B. and C. I. Railway.

Company's Offices, Fort, Bombay, 23rd Nov. 1874.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

RE-OPENING OF THE KHAMGAON STATE RAILWAY.

ON and after Tuesday next, the 1st December 1874, the KHAMGAON STATE RAILWAY will be AGAIN OPENED for passenger and Goods Traffic ; and from that date, until further notice, a Mixed Train will run daily between JALAMB and KHAMGAON in connection with the Up Nagpur Train, as under, viz. :—

DOWN.		P. M.	UP.		P. M.
Jalamb	Dep.	7 40	Khamgaon	Dep.	6 15
Khamgaon	Arl.	8 25	Jalamb	Arl.	7 0

Passengers and Goods will be booked through between Khamgaon and all Stations on this Railway, and also between Khamgaon and the Stations on other Railways with which through-booking is established.

Information as to Fares, Rates, &c., can be obtained at the Stations, or from the undersigned.

HENRY CONDER.
General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 25th November 1874.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

RE-OPENING OF THE AMRAOTI STATE RAILWAY.

On and after TUESDAY next, the 1st December 1874, the Amraoti STATE RAILWAY will be AGAIN OPENED for Passenger and Goods Traffic ; and from that date, until further notice, Mixed Trains will run daily between BADNERA and AMRAOTI in connection with the Up and Down Nagpur Trains, as under, viz :—

DOWN.		A.M.	P.M.	UP.		A.M.	P.M.
Badnera	Dep.	7 0	5 15	Amraoti	Dep	5 30	2 5
Amraoti	Arl.	7 30	5 45	Badnera	Arl.	6 0	2 35

Passengers and Goods will be booked through between Amraoti and all Stations on this Railway, and also between Amraoti and the Stations on other Railways with which through-booking is established.

The ordinary Fares and Rates for Passengers' Luggage, Parcels, Horses, Carriages, and Dogs, will be charged, but an extra charge of Three Pies per Maund will be made upon Goods in addition to the ordinary rates.

Further information as to Fares, Rates, &c., can be obtained at the Stations, or from the undersigned.

HENRY CONDER,
General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 25th November 1874.

S. ROSE & Co.

HAVE great pleasure in announcing that they have ENGAGED THE SERVICES of MR. N. J. P. WARNE, a skilled European Tuner and Mechanist, and that he arrived per s.s. Cathay.

Mr. Warne has had many years' experience in some of the first Pianoforte Manufactories in London, and also in the works of one of the principal Organ Builders. He is a thoroughly practical man, and under his efficient superintendence S. ROSE & Co are prepared to undertake to tune, repair, and keep in order Organs, Pianofortes, Harmoniums, and every other description of Musical Instrument.

S. ROSE & Co. trust that this endeavour to meet a want long felt in Bombay will be heartily supported by the Musical public, and they promise on their part that all work entrusted to them shall be executed with care and promptitude.

S. ROSE & Co.,
The Bombay Musical Depot.

Bombay, 12th Nov., 1874.

ESTABLISHED IN 1832.

BRISTOL'S SARSAPARILLA,
THE GREAT PURIFIER OF THE
BLOOD.

The quickest and most certain cure for

SCROFULA,
RHEUMATISM,
FOUL ERUPTIONS,
OLD SORES, and ULCERS.

All kinds of diseases or sores arising from impure blood and humors.

IT NEVER FAILS

In effecting a complete cure, if used a sufficient length of time

BRISTOL'S SUGAR COATED
PILLS.
GUARANTEED PURELY VEGETABLE.
Are the only Pills which contain
LEPTANDRIN AND PODOPHYLLIN.

These two powerful antibilious plants are a sure cure for all diseases of the STOMACH, LIVER AND BOWELS, HEADACHE, INDIGESTION, DIZZINESS, PAIN IN THE SIDE OR BACK, and especially BILIOUSNESS.

They never weaken nor gripe, unless the stomach is very foul. and they are

EASY TO TAKE.

IMPERISHABLE FRAGRANCE,
MURRAY AND LANMAN'S
CELEBRATED
FLORIDA WATER,
THE RICHEST, MOST LASTING, YET MOST DELICATE, OF ALL PERFUMES, FOR USE ON THE
HANDKERCHIEF,
At the TOILET,
And in the BATH.

As there are imitations and counterfeits, always ask for the Florida Water, prepared by the Sole Proprietors,

LANMAN AND KEMP,
NEW YORK.

FOR SALE BY ALL PERFUMERS AND DRUGGISTS.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

MONDAY [illegible] NOVEMBER.

The Liverpool Cotton Market opened this [illegible] probable sales [illegible] In New York both [illegible] were unchanged. [illegible] receipts at the American ports [illegible] 29,000 against 38,000, and exports to Great Britain 2,000 against 4,000 bales on the corresponding date last year.

In Hunter's closing message of Saturday delivered this morning, the notable feature is a further withdrawal of £[illegible] from the Bank of England, destination unknown. With the meagre information at our disposal, it is difficult to form an idea of what this demand may mean, but from the fact of Consols having declined this morning to 93 some importance is probably attached to the movement. French Rentes are [illegible] 93 and Bar Silver [illegible] per oz.

The weekly statement of the New Bank of Bombay to the 28th instant shows the following changes:—

Government Treasury Balance at H. O.	Inc. ,,	16,19,202
Do. do. Branches.	Inc. ,,	4,04,268
Deposits	Dec. ,,	25,63,510
Cash Credits Undrawn	Dec. ,,	1,92,164
Government Securities	Dec. ,,	7,68,586
Cash Credits	Inc. ,,	18,375
Loans	Inc. ,,	21,556
Bills Discounted	Dec. ,,	5,76,839
Cash Balance at Branches	Inc. ,,	1,26,083
Do. H. O.	Inc. ,,	10,90,852

Notwithstanding the large reduction in Deposits, the movements of the week are on the whole in favor of continued ease. The low point which the Government Balance touched last week had an unfavourable appearance, and it is satisfactory to see not only a stoppage of withdrawals but a recovery of 21 lacs. The reduction in Deposits is to some extent unfavorable, but in any case it means a decline in the liabilities of the Bank; and on the other hand the demand for accommodation is evidently very limited.

In STERLING EXCHANGE transactions as usual on Mail day have been on the most limited scale, and rates as a rule are unaltered. The only actual change consists in one Bank having come out as a drawer at 1s. 10 5/16d. for demand, an advance of 1/32 on the best rate previously obtainable. Closing quotations are:—

Bank Bills on demand		1s. 10 5-16d.	per rupee.
do.	6 months' sight	1 10⅜d.	,,
Credits	do.	1s. 10⅜d.	,,
Documents	do.	1s. 10 15/16d.	,,

On Calcutta we hear of no transactions.

GOVERNMENT Paper continues very quiet at Saturday's quotations. Fours, Rs. 102¼; Fours and half, Rs 103¼; Fives and a half, Rs. 108¼.

The SHARE Market has been very depressed, and a general decline in values has again taken place. Bank of Bombay's first issue have fallen 2 per cent, second issue ½ per cent, Agra Bank Rs. 1, and National Bank Rs. 1 per share. Colaba Land shares are Rs. 10 lower, Mazagons unaltered. Press Companies are nominally unchanged, but in Spinning and Weaving Companies the decline in some instances has been considerable.

The demand for COTTON to-day has been most limited, and no transactions worthy of notice have been reported. Prices show no change nominally, but there is an evident desire to sell on the part of dealers, especially old Dhollera and Bhownuggur of which the stock is comparitively large.

FREIGHTS have a quieter appearance both for ready and future shipment, but the same rates are still asked, say £2-3-9 to £2-5; for ready steamers, £2-10. January and £2-12-6 for February loading.

PIECE Goods are exceptionally quiet, and we have not heard of any clearances whatever to-day.

BANKS.

No. of Shares	Noml. value psh.	paid up.	Last dividend.	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. a.		
100,000	100	all	5 p.ct.	Agra Bank	91 xd
22,000	1,000	all	12 pct.	Bank of Bengal	1,440
10,000	500	all	12p.ct	Do of Bombay New	740
10,000	500	375	12p.ct	Do 2nd Res. issue	615
5,250	1,000	all	8 p.ct.	Do of Madras	1,180
10,000	25	all	8 p.ct.	Chartered Mercantile Bk. of I. L. & China	300
40,[illegible]	28½	all	12 pct	Hong. & Shanghai Bank	275
10,000	200	all	5 pct.	Chartered Bk. of I. & C.	175
1,000	250	125	5 p.ct.	National Bank of India	112
40,000	225	al	12 do.	Oriental Bank	490

LAND COMPANIES.

4,000	8,000	all	Rs. 60	Colaba Land Co.	1,310
8,000	150	all	Nil.	Frere Land & Pier Co. Ld.	144
750	2,000	2,000	20p.s.	Mazagon Land	1,400
6,000	1,000	all	15p.s.	Port Canning Land Company, Limited	310

NEW BANK OF BOMBAY (LIMITED).

STATEMENT of the affairs of the New Bank of Bombay (Limited) as on the 28th November, compared with the statement issued on 21st November:—

LIABILITIES.		21st Nov. Rs.	28th Nov. Rs.
Proprietors' Capital:—			
First issue of 10,000 Shares of Rs. 500 each, fully paid	Rs. 50,00,000		
Second issue of do. of Rs. 100 do.	,, 10,00,000		
Do. do. do. paid to account of 2nd Call of Rs. 125 per share	,, 12,44,500		
Do. do. paid to account of 3rd Call of Rs. 25 per share	,, 2,48,675		
Do. do. paid to account of 4th Call of Rs. 125 per share	,, 12,28,750		
		87,20,900	87,21,925
Reserve Fund, invested in Government Securities		15,50,000	15,50,000
Government General Treasury Balance at Head Office		37,93,640	54,05,242
Do. do. do. at Branches.		10,35,829	15,30,097
Other Deposits		1,46,89,492	1,23,85,982
Post Bills		18,665	4,057
Cash Credits, undrawn		6,05,148	7,07,312
		3,04,13,674	3,03,44,615
ASSETS.			
Government Securities		35,88,978	28,20,392
Cash Credits, on Security of Government Paper, Bullion, and Merchandise		13,00,380	13,48,755
Loans on Security of do. do.		25,75,778	25,97,231
Current Accounts, overdrawn		17,260	6,683
Bills Discounted		1,16,10,067	1,10,33,228
Stamps		5,255	5,330
Dead stock	Rs. 5,06,775		
Amount applied in reduction	,, 1,15,000		
		3,91,775	3,91,775
Bullion			
Cash Balances with Correspondents		2,21,662	3,48,350
Cash and Currency Notes		1,07,01,919	1,17,92,771
		3,04,13,674	3,03,44,615

BANK OF BENGAL.

THE following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 4th November, as compared with that for 16th November:—

LIABILITIES.	16th Nov. Rs.	A.	P.	24th Nov. Rs.	A.	P.
Capital	2,20,00,000	0	0	2,20,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund	16,07,402	7	9	16,07,292	7	9
Treasury Balance	3,06,62,961	11	8	3,12,65,065	7	4
Total Deposits	2,61,09,177	9	1	2,69,01,792	4	4
Bank Post Bills, &c	3,49,699	14	3	2,96,688	9	11
Sundries	7,42,485	5	11	7,73,899	10	10
Rs.	8,14,71,327	0	8	8,28,47,338	8	2
ASSETS.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Government Securities	1,84,35,615	0	0	1,84,06,154	0	0
Loans on Govt. Securities	79,40,144	5	1	78,38,244	5	1
Credits on ditto	32,61,548	0	6	39,03,348	12	2
Bills discounted	1,70,86,576	8	3	1,71,29,109	13	2
Dead Stock	10,76,174	7	0	10,77,419	4	5
Stamps	13,414	13	0	1,979	4	0
Balances with other Banks	6,77,386	7	1	7,01,292	10	11
Sundries	34,784	5	8	3,954	8	8
Bullion	6,92,521	3	5	6,92,521	3	5
Cash at Head Office	1,14,57,849	9	6	1,21,84,422	11	11
Do. at Branches	2,07,95,312	5	2	2,08,64,931	14	5
Rs.	8,14,71,327	0	8	8,28,47,388	8	2

BANK OF MADRAS.

THE following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Madras for the week ending 21st November, as compared with that for 14th November:—

LIABILITIES.	14th Nov Rs.	21st Nov. Rs.
Capital	56,25,000	56,25,000
Public Deposits	67,10,882	57,35,831
Other Deposits	57,37,198	55,05,382
Cash Credits	2,69,361	1,93,537
Post Bills	2,58,128	2,48,552
Reserve Fund	4,00,000	4,00,000
Special Reserve Fund	2,04,540	2,04,540
Rs.	1,92,05,611	1,79,12,844
ASSETS.	Rs.	Rs.
Silver & Notes at H. Office	73,77,145	72,70,677
Govt. Reserve,—Cash	8,86,518	4,695
Govt. Securities	27,67,702	26,74,409
Loans	18,49,615	17,68,607
Account of Credits	3,95,675	3,95,675
Mercantile Bills discounted	35,44,363	34,84,571
Dead Stock	2,38,533	2,38,620
Bills of Exchange	10,47,989	10,10,186
Due by other Banks	10,98,068	10,65,401
Rs.	1,92,05,611	1,79,12,844

NIZAM'S STATE RAILWAY.

Traffic Receipt Nizam's State Railway from 9th to 24th October 1874.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Passengers	8,322	11	1
Goods	8,077	8	0
Electric Telegraph	71	0	0
Total	16,471	3	0

SMITH, EDWARDS & Co's COTTON CIRCULAR.

CONDUCTED BY SAMUEL SMITH.

ADELAIDE BUILDINGS, CHAPEL STREET, 31st October.

The tone of the market has been generally dull during the past month, and American Cotton has declined ⅛d. on the spot, and ⅛d. to arrive, while Surats are about ⅛d. lower.

At the date of our last a steadier feeling had come over the market, a considerable business was doing quietly in Manchester, and during the first week of October the trade bought very freely, their takings reaching 95,000 bales out of total sales of 123,000 bales. The effect on prices, however, was trifling, quotations on the spot were partially advanced 1/16d., Middling Uplands being easily saleable at 8d., but arrivals kept weak under orders to sell from America. It became evident that the time to rally our market had not arrived, and as soon as the trade retired the former dull tone returned. From that time to this an unbroken spell of depression has prevailed, the receipts at the American ports have been unusually large for the season, prices have been very weak at the shipping ports, the weather has been favourable for the crop, estimates have increased, and the general result of all these circumstances has been that our arrival market has constantly drooped till at last 7 9-16d to 7⅝d have been touched for Uplands to arrive, and 7¾d. to 7 13-16d for Orleans, being ⅛d to ¼d decline from the best point of the month. The trade have bought rather below their consumption the past three weeks, and American cotton on the spot has been freely offered by holders, who were willing to replace by cheaper purchases to arrive, and ⅛d decline on the best point has been established, with occasional sales at ⅜d. decline. Surats have been much better held, and only show a decline of ⅛d; they are less [illegible] than American, affected by the pressure of next crop, as it is still distant.

The Manchester Market was decidedly better at the beginning of this month; quite a large business was got through, and most of the heavy stocks, which had been so long troubling producers, were cleared away; in some cases pretty large contracts were given out, and altogether a more cheerful tone showed itself. Had our market responded properly it is probable that the improvement in Manchester would have been well sustained; but the great weakness shown by the raw material caused the demand for goods and yarns to a quiet and rather dull tone has ruled the last three weeks. At the same time there has been no depression, and we think there is more confidence in Manchester than here, and it would not take much to bring on another spell of activity there. The feeling is general that prices are at a safe level, considering the cheapness of food, and the prospect of no superabundance of the raw material. The Indian markets remain depressed under the enormous supplies sent to that quarter; relief can only come to them gradually as shipments fall off, and it is likely that this will take place to some extent, owing to the change of looms from Eastern fabrics to printing cloths and other goods which now pay better. We can hardly expect any strong improvement in Manchester till all the great Eastern markets get into a healthier condition.

A slight ripple occurred on the smooth surface of the Money Market during the month by a rise of the rate to 4 per cent. on the 15th instant. This was owing to the Bank reserve having run too low and requiring to be strengthened. Since then the tendency has been towards ease, but as the Bank's position is not strong it may be needful to keep the rate at 4 per cent. for some time. The exceeding abundance of capital in the open market continues, and there is every reason to expect a pr[illegible] tracted p[illegible]

The prospects of [illegible] not altered in any marked degree during the past month, but a decided increase of depression must be noted, and a leaning of the public mind to lower ideas of price than were previously entertained; the development of the American season so far has all been in the direction of weakness, and no turn in the tide has yet been noticeable.

The more obvious cause of the recent depression has been the very large receipts at the American ports, which for October exceed all previous seasons except 1859, though it is also true that the total received to date is only abreast of 1872, when the crop reached 3,930,000 bales, and is behind 1860, when the crop was 3,656,000 bales. But it is not so much the large receipts as the weakness in America that has affected the market; an utter want of confidence seem to prevail there, so different from the customary sanguine tone of that country that it causes perplexity. It usually happens that in the early part of the season the American markets are sustained above ours; this year they have been lower till the last few days, and have repeatedly weighed down ours when it gave signs of improvement. We account for this very much from the weakness of importers; so much money has been lost by shipping cotton for the past three years that the trade is unusually poor, and credit and confidence are alike at a low ebb; besides a large part of the buying power that moved the last two crops is wanting from the indisposition of spinners; both in this country and on the Continent, to buy cotton on firm offer from irresponsible agents; there cannot be a doubt that the bitter experience they have had of unpaid reclamations and bad tenders has made them unusually conservative, and hence many channels are closed that afforded a fatal facility for moving the last two crops.

The bad state of trade in the new England States has also a share in contributing to the general dulness. Manufacturers there are troubled with heavy stocks of goods, which they cannot sell at covering prices, and are attempting to get up combinations for reducing production. We do not think that much short time is being actually worked, or that there is a prospect of a great reduction of consumption taking place; but American spinners are in no mood to speculate in cotton, and instead of stocking themselves early in the season, as they generally do, are only buying for immediate wants. The Continent is also unusually apathetic; instead of being an eager buyer at the opening of the season, it has left that honour to England; its old stock is not yet worked up, and it seems this year to be like America, indisposed to buy in anticipation of wants. All these circumstances favour this country getting an unusually large share of the first shipments, and the amount afloat already stands at 116,000 bales, against 59,000 bales last year.

The crucial question, however, is the extent of the crop. Its distribution in the early months of the season is comparatively unimportant; the average price of the season depends upon the total supply, compared with the total requirements of consumers. The facts of the case seem to be as follows. The weather has been favourable for picking and maturing during September and October—an unusual proportion of the crop has been secured, for the time of the year, owing to the drought having ripened the bolls prematurely, and condensed the operation of picking into a shorter time than usual; a second growth was started by the rains at the end of August, which is now expected to develope into a substantial addition to the crop, at least on the bottom lands—and altogether a more hopeful view of the yield prevails than a month or two ago. We should say that four millions is now the favourite estimate among merchants in America, but among planters and dealers in the Southern States probably 3½ millions is the current idea. The great difficulty is to reconcile the statements of the Agricultural Bureau with these opinion. Its Reports, published in October, still reports a very bad result, the improvement for the month being only 1 to 2 per cent, still leaving the average 71 to 72 per cent of a full yield. Calculations worked out on that basis indicate a crop of only 3½ millions, taking its figures of acreage as a basis. The extraordinary thing is that the reports of the Bureau at this time of the year, worked out on this plan, have afforded very correct indication of crop for the past five years (though its own figure of crop has usually been quite wrong). With this fact before us, it is somewhat difficult to acquiesce in the glowing accounts of yield now reaching us from the other side. It is possible that the Bureau report next month may show a great improvement, and then the difficulty will disappear. Certainly an improvement of at least 15 per cent is required to bring it into harmony with private advices; should that not occur we will be left in the painful dilemma of having a gap of 750,000 bales between the best private and the official advices.

We should judge from the present tone of feeling in America, that if frost holds off till late in November estimates of 4½ millions will come up, and it is natural to suppose that if such views obtain currency prices will be further depressed. At the same time, it is worthy of notice, that public feeling has a wonderful influence in giving colour to all things in America. In sanguine years they invariably under-estimate the crop, and this may be one of the exceptional seasons, when they err in the contrary direction. Certainly the best examination we have been able to give to the advices from the interior of the South, does not incline us to believe in a very large crop. We should say that they point to a yield rather below than above an average; the Uplands, which are now said to yield two-thirds of the crop, are expected to do considerably worse than last year; but the bottom lands, representing perhaps a third, are expected to do much better. Suppose the yield per acre to be the same as last, the result would be 3½ millions, on the Bureau's figures of acreage. Suppose the area planted and cultivated to be only 5 per cent less, we arrive at a crop of 3,900,000 to 4,000,000 bales, and we confess that at present we do not see grounds for expecting more. A good deal, however, depends upon the weather the next two months. With a long open picking season, it is possible that much of the second growth will mature that frost and wet weather would otherwise destroy. Perhaps there is still a quarter of a million of bales in suspense, but it does appear to us that at the moment the chances are as much in favour of a yield below four millions as above it.

The actual consumption of the world, past and prospective, has received a vigorous examination in consequence of the customary appearance of Ott Trumpler's excellent circular, and the final result has been to confirm his view that the visible and invisible stock combined increased about 250,000 bales during the past season, or, say two week's consumption of Europe and America. It therefore follows that a decrease in the American crop of 170,000 bales, with the same supply from other countries, and a small increase of consumption, say one per cent, will just cause supply and demand to balance for the coming twelve months. We certainly look upon 4 million bales in America as no more than is required for the consumption of the world. We incline to think stocks at the end of next season would show a decrease with such a crop. We would scarcely expect so large a supply from the rest of the world at the low prices now ruling. The present accounts of the Bombay crop are no doubt good, but it is far too early to predict the yield, a blight from cold weather or other causes often occurs in the winter months, and it is more than likely that next crop will fall short of the last, which was an extraordinarily large one. From Egypt the accounts are much less favourable; a short time ago people spoke of an increase of 10 per cent, now they talk of 10 per cent decrease on last crop, and the Brazils are not expected to give a large supply. Our opinion is that a price of 7½d for Middling Uplands and 5d for Fair Dhollerah will not draw the supply required for the use of Europe during the coming season, unless the American crop decidedly outruns 4 millions. Should it fall short of that figure an important rise would occur as soon as the fact was known.

We incline, therefore, to the opinion that present prices of cotton are safe, and will pay sooner or later. At the same time, heavy receipts during November may depress the market still further, but a reaction would be all the more sure to follow. The great fact remains that the average price was 8½d for Middling Uplands last season, with a crop of 4,170,000 bales, and bad trade over most of the world. We cannot think that an average as low as 7½d will be maintained the following season with a less crop and better prospects of trade, but it is not impossible that a very low dip may be made early in the season, to be repaired by a corresponding rise at a later period.

P. S. for India.—Surats continue dull of sale, but the better qualities are getting into moderate compass, and remain steady in price. A few transactions have taken place in the new crop to arrive; Good Fair Oomras, Dec. Jany. shipment, Suez, at 5 9-16d to 5⅝d, and Machine Ginned Broach, fully good fair, at 6⅛d for shipment in February or March, also by Suez. The market to-day is steady, sales 15,000 bales, November-December shipment, Upland 7½d.

CALCUTTA MONEY MARKET.

"ENGLISHMAN" OFFICE, THURSDAY EVENING.

THE demand for money does not increase, and this week there is a pause in the Government withdrawals from the Bank. The rise of the minimum to 4 per cent. last Friday was entirely due to this cause, for the merchantile demand is most trifling. This week the Government balance has increased 6 lakhs, and the private deposits have increased 8 lakhs; the cash is only 8 lakhs up, as the small outgoings in shape of loans and discounts cover the 6 lakhs. There has been lately a vague feeling here that money is getting dearer, but on what foundation it rests, it is not easy to say.

Trade continues very dull so far as Exports are concerned, but there has been more doing in piece-goods, thoughe at wretched prices. The clearances from the bazaar hav been extensive, leading to a demand for Imports from first hands, but a general readiness, on part of the latter, to sell, effectually prevents any advance in prices for the present.

EXCHANGE.

Sterling, on the resumption of business last Friday, went immediately to 1-10 15/16 strong, for Bank Bills at 6 months' sight, making a full 1 per cent. rise for the mail, or 2½ per cent. since the middle of October, without any one apparently being able to assign any cause beyond that a rise is usual at this time of the year. As soon as last mail left, a weaker feeling appeared, and a decided re-action has since then taken place. A very considerable business has been done this week in Bank Bills, at from 1-10⅞ down to 1-10 11/16 for the long usance, and at 1-10⅜ down to 1-10¼ for demand and telegraphic, in which shape a good proportion of the total was taken. Credit Bills and Document Bills, by their paucity, continue to show how dull Export business is, and sellers of such paper have been holding out for fine rates, generally with success. First Class Credits were sold last Friday at 1-11 1/16, and are now down to 1-10 13/16. Document Bills, have stood pretty steadily at 1-10 15/16, although they opened early in the week at 1-11. They have since been sold as low as 1-10⅞, recovering again this morning to 1-10 15/16. Just at close of business to-day some fresh weakness is apparent, but rates can scarcely be quoted below the following:—

Bank Bills, on demand	...	1-10 3-16 to ¼
Bank Bills, 3 months' sight	...	1-10 7-16 to ½
Bank Bills, 6 months' sight	...	1-10 11-16 to ¾
Credits and Clean House Paper, 6 months' sight	...	1-10 13-16
Document Bills, 6 months' sight	...	1-10⅞ to 15-16

STOCKS AND SHARES.

There is not yet a very large business going on, but the tone of prices is pretty firm, and great confidence is felt in the soundness of most of the Joint-stock concerns negotiated in the Stock Market here, in spite of the rapid increase of new companies, now coming out almost daily either in the Tea or Spinning Mills line. So far this is all right, for the success of their predecessors has been so great as to warrant extension in the same direction, but care will have to be taken ere long that it is not overdone. At present almost every new scrip issued runs at once to a large premium, often justified no doubt, but there is creeping into the market rather too much of the blind running after anything in the shape of a Limited Company, for sake of pocketing a premium, which has so often brought about disaster and panic, both in this country and at home. It will be a great pity if the steady development of the different important industries, which have of late years made a place for themselves in this part of the world, and for which they are so well suited, should be checked and driven back by the action of mere bazaar speculators driving away the real investing classes, by the uncertainty and violent fluctuations thus imported to the prices of shares.

Government Paper is [illegible] without much life, but the fall in Sterling Exchange has slightly strengthened its value. Quotations are:—

4 per cents.	...	102¼ to ½
4½ do.	...	103¼ to ½
5½ do.	...	109¼ to ½

Bank Shares do not show any change of tone, but there has been renewed business in Bengal stock at 1,440. Delhi and London have advanced to 187½ with transactions marked, and there has been some dealing in Nationals at from 117 to 118.

Tea Shares are mostly steady, and the transactions reported show firmness in values. Central Cachar's are scarcely so strong latterly, a sale having been made at 158. Kunchunpore's have advanced, and been sold at 86, Lakhimpore's have been done at 119 and 120, Punkabaree's at 105, Soom's at 85, Baleeon's at 115, Chandypore's at 785, Coocheela's at 200, Holta's at 124, Majagram's at 110, Kalachera's at 125 to 127, Singell's at 135, Tukvar's at 131, Kursoong and Darjeeling's at 118, and Upper Assam's at 20.

Spinning Mill Shares are at present the centre of attraction, the prospects of good dividends for a considerable time a-head being more and more believed in, as results exhibit themselves in shape of actual hard cash. Barnagore's had a continuance of the late run for some days longer, carrying the cash price to 153; but it is now again quieter at 151. There has been a good deal of business in the new issue of Budge-Budge, the value of which is now 8 premium, the old shares standing at 21 to 22 premium. Calcutta Jute Mills are somewhat lower, transactions being reported at 260 and 262. Fort Gloster contributory shares have brought from 10 to 11½ premium. Howrah Mills 2 and 2½ premium, Seebpore 7 to 8 premium, and Oriental Jute 15 premium. Goosery Cotton have brought 238, for fully-paid up shares, and 18 premium for the new; Bowreah contributories, 12 premium.

Coal Shares have become a little quiet, but firmness still characterises their values. Bengals nothing doing; Equitables, business at 295; Raneegungee's at 112; New Beerbhoom's, also 112.

Miscellaneous Shares.—India General Steam are slightly irregular, and after business done at 525, a transaction has been reported at 517½ but the quotation remains at 520 to 525. Ramkistopore Press Scrip has been sold at 105 ex-dividend, and there have been transactions in Bally Paper Mills at 110.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE BARQUE BUSHIRE MERCHANT, 534 tons, Nacoda, [illegible] for Jeddah and Hoodooda with a general cargo and two hundred and forty-nine pilgrims.

THE BARQUE VALKYRIEN, 498 tons, Captain R Edom, which arrived in harbour on the 28th ultimo from Sunderland (July 30th) brought a cargo of 798 tons coals. The vessel is consigned to the Captain.

THE SHIP GOLDINGHAM, 1,058 tons, Captain A. Bice, arrived in harbour yesterday from London (August 16th) with cargo of Railway materials for B. B. and C. I. R. The vessel is consigned to Sir Charles Forbes and Co.

THE following passengers arrived in Calcutta on Thursday last:—Per Dacca from Singapore—Mr. Law, Mr. and Mrs. Cohen and 2 children, Mr. J. Cohen and child, European lunatic and guard. 2nd-class and 58 deck.—Per Merchantman from Mauritius—Mr. White, Master Ash, Miss Dozers.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s s.s. CASHMERE, 1,082 tons, Captain R L. Turner, arrived in harbour yesterday from Persian Gulf via Kurrachee with a general cargo. five horses, and the following passengers:—Captain Bede, Mr. and Mrs Barratt, Miss Vegler, Mrs. Lyle, and sixteen deck passengers.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s s.s. SOCOTRA, 1,240 tons, Captain J. E. Withers, arrived in harbour yesterday from Coast and Calcutta (November 5th) with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Brigadier General and Mrs. C. Adams and two children, Lieutenant Stanbridge, Mr. Betham, Mr. Janne, Mr. Huall, Surgeon Major Scott, 28 men, 3 women, and 3 children of details, and seventy-five deck passengers.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's s.s. KURRACHEE, 346 tons, Captain R. G. Scott, sailed yesterday for Kattywar Coast and Kurrachee with a general cargo and the following passengers:—For Veraval.—His Highness Ally Shaw Agakhan, His Highness Jugushaw. and Noordinshaw. For different Ports.—One hundred and thirty deck passengers.

MESSRS. R. RUBATTINO'S s. s. INDIA, 882 tons, Captain G. Dodero, will sail to-day for Genoa, &c. via the Suez Canal with the following cargo:—1,038 bales cotton, 1 bale wool, and general cargo and the following passengers:—For Genoa—Mr. W. G. Rand.—For Aden—Mr. Abdool Hoosain and two friends, two children; Mr. Abdool Ali and a friend; Mr. Goondjee Succaram, one friend and one child; Mr. Abdoola and one friend; Mr. Esoofally Heptoola.

PESHAWUR—The P. and O Steamer Peshawur from Southampton arrived on Wednesday in the Madras roads with the following passengers:—

Mrs O Irvine and infant, child and ayah and European female servant, Mrs E F Waterman, Mr J W Bird, Mr and Mrs McCulloch, Mr B Taylor, Miss C Wastyor, Miss S A C Pierrepoint Mr J Elliott, Mr Maddock, Mr Monins, Mr H Inglis, Mr W Biccoe, Mrs F Vanderzee, Mr C Doig, Mr Fergusson, Mr Brett and Mr J A Windle.

From Venice to Madras.—Captain R N Taylor.

Southampton to Calcutta—Miss McRae, Mr C Simson, Mrs and Miss Leeby, Mr D H Cowie, Mr and Mrs F H Tayor, Mrs Jack infant and ayah, Mr Spink, Mr Partney, Mrs Hooper and two infants, Miss Christisom, Mrs Spink, two Misses Spink, Mrs McGregor & child, Mrs Duncan and infant, Mr L G Smith, Mr D B Grant, Mr F Lyall, Mr Fothingham, Mrs Cunningham, Mr and Mrs J Andrews, Mr and Mrs Davies, Miss Sturner, Miss J Taylor, Mr C Brock, Mr E A Dorkes, Miss E Someville, Mrs Bolton, infant and children, Mr and Mrs Percivall, Mr R F J Stevens, Mr Ledgerd, Miss Stewart, Mr and Mrs R Parker, Mr H F H V Hall, Mrs Barker, Mr Simmonds and Mrs Vanderzee's ayah.

From Brindisi to Calcutta.—Mr and Mrs Bell, Rev, A N Somerville.

From Suez to Calcutta.—No loo (native).

From Hongkong to Calcutta.—Mr G E Saulnier.

From Hongkong to Brindisi—Mr Page Brown.

From Hongkong to Venice—Mr and Mrs H Grant.

From Galle to Calcutta—Mr and Mrs Craddock, infant and native male servant.

ARRIVALS.

Nov.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
30	Socotra(s)	Withers	Calcutta, Nov. 5.
	Cashmere (s)	Turner	Bussorah, Nov. 12.
	Goldingham	Bice	London, Aug. 16.
	Czar	Marlender	Newcastle.
	Pegasus	Owens	Liverpool.

DEPARTURES.

Nov.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
30	Victoria Cross	Burns	Rangoon.
	Teheran (s)	Johnson	Aden & Suez.
	Kurrachee (s)	Scott	K. Coast & Kurrachee.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—

Steamer India, Dodero, to Genoa, &c.

Barque Bushire Merchant, Nacoda, to Jeddah & Hoodooda.

The following vessels were entered out for loading yesterday:—

Steamer Patna, to Coast & Calcutta.

Steamer Cashmere, to P. Gulf via Kurrachee.

Barque Brise Lane, to Mauritius.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Nov.			
26	Dacca (s)	Dickinson	Singapore, Nov 9.
	Merchantman	Lawry	Mauritius, Oct 8.

DEPARTURES.

Nov.			
26	Sir J. Lawrence(s)		
	Hindoo(s)		

MADRAS.

ARRIVAL.

Nov.			
26	Zenobia		London.

DAILY IMPORTS.—NOVEMBER 30.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Emblehope s, 500 barrels alum, Bell Brandenburgh and Co.
Borrowdale s, 1,600 bundles hoop iron, Gaddum and Co.

FROM LONDON.

Strathclyde s, 5 bales paper, Bhicoo Sazba and Co; 6 cases paper, Volkart Brothers; 8 cases paper, Eabhoy Tyabally; 500 casks cement, Aldridge Salmon and Co; 20 bales straw boards S. S. Narre walla; 5 cases dye, Heptoola Tyabjee; 6 cases biscuits Bolton and Co; 69 casks beer, J H Watson; 63 cases acid, Shapurjee Rustomjee.
Kong Sverre s, 2 cases blacking, Ebramjee Hajee Ahmed; 25 cases brandy, Jules Sigfried and Co.
British Statesman, 15 cases brandy, Jamshedjee Nowrojee.
Rosario s, 75 cases ginger wine, Maneckjee Bhicajee.

FROM BORDEAUX.

Burdegala, 200 cases brandy, Jamshetjee Nowrojee.

FROM GENOA.

India s, 47 cases brandy, The L, A, and A. Co,

FROM TRIESTE.

Ettore s, 12 cases dye, Planque Vinay and Co.; 21 bales paper, A. C. Gumpert.

DAILY EXPORTS.—NOVEMBER 30.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Timor s, 352½ cwts gingelly seed and 378¾ cwts gall, Naron Kessowjee and Co; 215 cwts myrabollam, Moolji-e Godhoa; 7 bundles skins, Hajee Mamed Raja; 13 bales wool, Nanseebhoy Allarkhia; 30 bales wool, Kessowjee Toolseedass and Co; 12 bales wool, Tazal Mamed Dama; 27 bales wool, R opchund Moolchund; 40 bales wool, Nebraz Notumdass; 18 bales wool, Hurryram Gopalldass; 250 bales cotton. W and A Graham and Co; 16 bales cotton, Anundjee Gangadhur; 100 bales cotton, Campbell Mitchell and Co; 400 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 70 bales cotton, Bhugwandass Jaitha; 25 chests opium, David Sassoon and Co; 25 bales cotton Goculdass Madowjee; 127 bales cotton, 8 Koosalchund; 30 bales wool. L Govindjee; 50 bales wool, Damoder Soonderjee; 865 cwts wet dates, Stearn Hobart & Co.
Ennerdale s, 76 bales cotton, Jadowjee Gopalljee.
Strath Clyde s, 164 cwts coir yarn, Rysey Amerchund.
Woodburn s, 800 cwts wheat, H A H Essac.

FOR NEW YORK.

Berteaux, s, 1,470 cwts. linseed, Dhurumsey Poojabhoy; 3,750 cwts. linseed, Nursee Kessowjee.
Monte Video, 660 cwts. linseed, Finlay Scott and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Ettore s, 1,500 cwts gingelly seed, A Kunkler and Co.
Borrowdale s, 9 bales hakins, Ewart Lattom and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Ettore s, 700 bales cotton, A Trading and Co.

FOR GENOA.

Ettore s, 16 bales hides and skins, G Sigg and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Malacca s, 1 pot rosa oil, Ebram Noordin and Co.
Golconda s, 26 cases sharkfins, Peerbhoy Assur; 297 packages sharkfins and fishmaws, and 20 chests opium, Currimbhoy Ebram; 72 chests opium, E D Sassoon; 50 chests opium, Peerbhoy; 30 chests opium, Nursee Kessowjee and Co; 31 chests opium, 8 Sassoon; 302 chests opium, David Sassoon and Co; 5 chests opium, Cursetjee Bomonjee and Co; 34 chests opium, S and D B Futtakia.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Golcanda s, 12 chests opium, Cursetjee Bomanjee and Co; 25 chests opium, Nursee Kessowjee and Co; 7 chests opium, Heralall Ramgapal; 72 chests opium, Rampertap Caloooram; 9 chests opium, G Sobagmul; 9 chests opium, L Lallchund; 3½ chests opium, J Dulsookroy; 38 chests opium, J Nowrungroy; 2¼ chests opium, T Setaram; 51 chests opium, David Sassoon & Co.

HIGH COURT—1st DECEMBER.

[Before the Honourable the Acting CHIEF JUSTICE.]

LONG CAUSE.

149-73—Craigie, Lynch and Owen—Dinshaw Shapoorjee Karranee v Byramjee Nusserwanjee S.—Rimington, Hore and Langley—Part heard.

[Before the Honourable Mr. JUSTICE BAYLEY.]

For Investigation under Section 305 of Act VIII. of 1859.

Mr Fletcher—Kassum Hameer v William Lowther Beather and others.

SHORT CAUSES.

209-72—Dallas, Lynch and Tobin—Josub Ismail v Bapoojee Cooverjee and another—Macfarlane and Skipsey.
297-74—Dallas, Lynch and Tobin—The L B and M Bank Limited v Ardeseer Bamanshaw Capain—No appearance.
298-74—Dallas, Lynch and Tobin—The L B and M Bank Limited v Eduljee Sorabjee Dawur—No appearance.
425-74—Jefferson and Payne—Bai Panchee v Virjee Jairam—Shamrao Pandoorung—No appearance.
197-74—Dallas, Lynch and Tobin—Venayeckrao Gunputrao v Framjee Dhunjeebhoy.
479-74—Shapoorjee and Thacurdass—Jeeneebai widow v Jugjeevan Cullian and others—Craigie, Lynch and Owen.
509-74—Jefferson and Payne—Pputchund Ameerchund v Veerjbhai Culliandass—Tyabjee and Sayani.
516-74—Rimington, Hore and Langley—Moolla Roychund v Shooriff Thavur and another—J. Gopall
526-74—Fletcher and Smith—Hajee Sullaman Tyab v Mahomed Hajee Alli—Dallas, Lynch and Tobin.
543-74—Shapoorjee and Thackurdass—Ruttonsey Lalji v Bhimj Soonderji and another—Rimington, Hore and Langley.
569-74—Ardaseer Framjee—Jaithabhoy Tricum v Atmaram Balkrishna.—No appearance.
506-74—Fletcher and Smith—Joosub Sulleman and another v Subba Akin Cadur M and another—Rimington, Hore and Langley.

LONG CAUSES.

85-74—Hearn and Cleveland—Govind Runsordjee v Runsord Rughoonath and others—V Hurrychund—Part heard.
813-73—Crawford and Boevey—Doongersey Mooljee v Junnah and others—Shapurjee and Thackurdas.
814-73—Rimington, Hore and Langley—Socabai v Luxumibai, widow—Fletcher and Smith.
214-72—Tyabjee and Sayani—Tharibhoy Topun v Tarrachund Ramchunder—J. C. Cama.
352-73—Jefferson and Payne—Merwanjee Dhunjeebhoy v Nowrojee Husangjee and others—Shapurjee and Thackurdas.
298-73—P Cowasjee—Atmaram Moroba v Bhugwantrao Dinnanathjee and others—Hearn and Cleveland.

[Before the Honourable Mr. JUSTICE GREEN.]

LONG CAUSES.

377-73—M H Khan—Rabeabebee widow v Meghjee Ibrahim and another—K Morojee—Part heard.
818-73—K Morojee—Dutoobhoy Ebrahim v Cassum Hajee Khan Mahomed—M H Khan.
114-72—Crawford and Boevey—Moolchund Ruttonchund and others v Hunsa Dayajee and others—Jefferson and Payne.
536-72—Jefferson and Payne—Fuzoola Khalani v Purmanundas Mathooradass—Macfarlane and Skipsey.
580-72—Dallas, Lynch and Tobin—Sogunchund Sewdass and another v Moolchund Johnmull—P Kawasjee.
752-73—Shapoorjee and Thackurdas—Framjee Muncherji v Dhunjeebhoy Byramjee and others—ShamraoPandurung

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS—NOVEMBER 27.

Macleod, Lieut Col., Bombay 27th Regt N I, from leave, from Poona.
Walker, Cols Bombay Pub Dept, from leave, from Baroda.

NOVEMBER 29.

Hayward, Captain, Madras 45th Regt, on med cert, Port Blair (Andaman Island).
Baumgartner, Bombay Pub Dept, on leave, from Akalkote.
Ward, Major, Madras 107th Regt, on Med Cert.

NOVEMBER 30.

Stanbridge, Lieut, Madras Royal Artillery, on duty, from Toungoo.
McAlister, Surgeon, Bombay 1st Light Cavalry, on duty, from Poona.
Clarke, Lieut, Bombay 7th Royal Fusiliers, on duty, from Poona.
Adams, Colonel, Bombay 49th Regt, on duty, from Belgaum.

DEPARTURES—NOVEMBER 30.

Stafford, Major, Bengal Staff Corps, to join, to Rawul Pindee.
Morris, Lieut, Bengal 3rd Cavalry, on Med Cert, to Nowgong.
Rolph, Captain, Bengal 17th Regt, to join, to Mhawar.
Trevor, Major, Bombay 11th Regt, on duty, to Bhooj.
Gasteen, Surg, Bombay Army Med Dept, on duty, to Aden.

PUNJAB GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Punjab Government Gazette*, Nov. 26.)

Lieut H M M Wood, Asst Comr, reported his arrival at Bombay, on return from furlough, on the 11th Nov and is posted to the Amritsar district.

Mr E P Henderson, Asst Comr, on return from furlough, is posted to the Ambalah district. Mr Henderson joined the Ambalah district on the forenoon of the 17th Oct 1874.

Mr T O Wilkinson, Asst Comr, Simla, has obtained furlough for eighteen months, together with thirty days' subsidiary leave with effect from the 15th March 1875, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of the same.

Capt E R Conolly, Asst Comr, on return from furlough, is posted to the Bannu district, as a temporary arrangement.

Major J W H Johnstone, Depy Comr, Bannu, has obtained thirty days' subsidiary leave of absence, preparatory to availing himself of the two years' furlough granted him in Government General Orders of the 20th Nov 1874.

Mr M Morris, having returned from privilege leave, relieved Capt J S Tait of the office of Offg Asst to the Inspr-Genl of Police, on the 17th instant.

Lieut Col J W Orchard, Dist Supt of Police, is, on his return from furlough, posted to the Rawalpindi district.

Mr S Stone, Dist Supt of Police, is, on return from furlough posted to the Hissar district.

Mr James White, Supt of the Rajputana State Railway Police, is appointed an Asst Inspr-Genl of Police for that portion of the Rajputana State Railway which passes through the Punjab.

The following Orders are confirmed:—

Meerut Division Order, dated 4th Nov 1874, directing Surgn S Brereton, lately appointed to the medical charge of H M's 20th Punjab Infantry at Delhi, to take charge of the Lock Hospital at Delhi in addition to his own duties.

Brigade Order, Punjab Frontier Force, dated the 19th Nov 1874 directing Surgn J T B Bookey to proceed to Edwardesabad, to assume officiating medical charge of the 1st Punjab Infantry, vice Surgn G P Mackenzie, M D, reported sick.

BENGAL GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

BY THE LIEUT.-GOVERNOR OF BENGAL.

(*Calcutta Gazette*, Nov. 25.)

Mr William Dunbar Blyth, who has been recently appointed to be a member of the Bengal Civil Service, is appointed to be an Asst Mag and Colr in the Rajshahye Division, and is posted to Dinagepore.

Mr Robert Carstairs, who has been recently appointed to be a member of the Bengal Civil Service, is appointed to be an Asst Mag and Colr in the Chittagong Division, and is posted to Tipperah.

Mr Robert Douglas Hare, Extra Asst Comr, on relief duty in Manbhoom, reverted to his substantive appointment in that district on the 15th instant.

In supercession of the orders of the 5th Oct last, appointing Mr T J Mendes to be a Sub-Depy Colr of the first grade in Nuddea, that officer is permitted to revert to his substantive appointment as an Inspr of Police in Rajshahye.

Mr Lancelot Hare, Asst Mag and Colr, Bankoora, is transferred to Dacca.

Mr Daniel Walter McMullen Testro, B A, returned from furlough on the 11th instant, is appointed to be an Asst Mag and Colr in Baukoora, and to act as a Joint-Mag and Depy Colr of the first grade.

The following officers are appointed to act in the first grade of Joint-Mags and Depy Colrs:—

Mr Andrew William Cochran, Mr Henry Granville Sharp, B A, and Mr Charles Deslandes Church Winter.

The following officers are appointed to act in the second grade of Joint-Mags and Depy Colrs:—

Mr Richard Herbert Greaves and Mr. James Pratt, M A.

Mr John Delabere Gael, who has been recently appointed to be a member of the Bengal Civil Service, is appointed to be an Asst Mag and Colr in the Presidency Division, and is posted to the 24-Pergunnahs.

The following gentlemen, who have been recently appointed to be members of the Bengal Civil Service, are appointed to be Asst Mags and Colrs in the Burdwan and Rajshahye Divisions, respectively, and are posted to the districts mentioned, viz.—

Mr David Norton, Midnapore; and Mr Francis Henry Harding, Moorshedabad.

The following Dist Supts of Police are posted to the districts mentioned opposite the name of each:—

Mr Francis Thomas Platts, Maidan; Mr. Robert Hamilton Grant Irvine, Shahabad; Mr John Masters, Jessore; and Mr William Henry Cornich, Bankoora.

Mr William John Kilby, Asst Supt of Police, just returned from furlough, is appointed to act, until further orders, as Dist Supt of Police, Pubna.

Mr Alexander Vansittart Knyvett, Asst Supt of Police, Patna, is transferred to Shahabad.

Mr Henry Christopher Connolly, medical officer, Bankoora, is allowed leave for one month.

Mr George Thomas, Zemindar, is appointed to be an Hony Mag in the district of Monghyr, and is vested with the powers of a Mag of the third class.

Mr Frank Hunter Barrow, Asst Mag and Colr, Bhagulpore, is appointed to act as a Justice of the Peace within the territories under his Honor's control.

The following gentlemen, who have, under separate orders of this date, been appointed to be Asst Mags and Colrs in the Midnapore and Moorshedabad districts, respectively, are vested with the powers of a Mag of the third class:—

Mr David Norton, C S, and Mr Francis Henry Harding, C S.

Mr A G Bremner, Asst Engr, third grade, is posted to the fourth Calcutta Division.

Maj G S Hills, R E, Ex Engr, first grade, to officiate as Ex Engr of the Bhagulpore District as a temporary measure, or until further orders.

Mr N E Jennings, Asst Engr, first grade, from the Arrah to the Eastern Sone Division, which he joined on the afternoon of the 10th instant.

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES ORDERS.

BY THE LIEUT.-GOVERNOR.

(*North-Western Provinces Gazette*, Nov. 28.)

The undermentioned officers have been granted leave of absence:—

Mr D M Gardner, Joint-Mag and Depy Colr, 1st grade, ten months' furlough, with effect from the 24th Jan 1875, together with the usual subsidiary leave.

His Honor the Lieut-Govr has been pleased to make the following appointments:—

Mr H M Bird, Asst Mag Shahjahanpur, to be a Justice of the Peace for the N-W Provinces.

Mr W Duthoit, Depy Supt, Family Domains, Maharaja of Benares, to officiate as District and Sessions Judge, Benares, as a temporary measure, with effect from the date of taking charge

Mr H T D Moule, Offg Joint-Mag and Depy Colr, Mirzapore, to officiate as Depy Supt, Family Domains, Maharaja of Benares, during the absence of Mr Duthoit, or until further orders.

Mr W N Boutflower, B A, Professor of Literature, Agra College, to be 3rd Professor in the Muir Central College, with effect from the 12th Oct last.

Mr P Robinson, Offg Professor of Literature, Agra College, to be Head Master of the Bareilly College, with effect from the 12th Oct. but to continue to officiate as Professor of Literature, Agra College, till 15th Dec 1874.

Mr Dodd, Head Master, Bareilly College, to be Professor of Literature, Agra College, with effect from the 12th Oct, but to continue to act as Head Master of the Bareilly College till the 15th Dec 1874.

His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor has been pleased to make the following posting:—

Mr Arthur Edwin Comerford Casey, C S, whose services have been placed at the disposal of the Govt, to be posted as an Asst to the Ghazipur district, and to be invested with the powers of a Mag of the 3rd class, and with those of an Asst Colr.

The portion of Notification transferring Lieut R R Pulford, R E, Exe Engr, 4th grade, from the Moradabad Sub-division, Rohilkhand Provincial Division, to the Meerut Sub-Division, of the Meerut Division, is cancelled.

Lieut Pulford relieved Mr W E Meares, temporary Asst Engr, 1st grade, of the charge of the Moradabad Sub-division on the 4th instant.

Mr A Sprenger, Ex Engr, 4th grade, Dist Engr, Mainpuri, is transferred to the Meerut Sub-division of the Meerut Provincial Division.

The portion of the Notification transferring Lieut Yorke from the Meerut to the Moradabad district is cancelled.

The following temporary promotions are made with effect from the 27th ultimo, the date on which Mr J W Alexander, Ex Engr, 2nd grade, availed himself of leave.

Capt L F Boileau, R E, to Ex Engr, 2nd grade; Capt Clayton S Beauchamp, R E, to Ex Engr, 3rd grade; Mr C J Sheridan, to Ex Engr, 4th grade; Lieut G M Bellasis, S C, to Asst Engr, 1st grade

Mr W E Meares, tempy Asst Engr, 1st grade, passed the Lower Standard Examination in Hindustani on the 2nd Nov 1874.

Mr A F Dodsworth, Appce Engr, is temporarily posted to the 1st Division Agra Canal, which he joined on the 10th idem.

Mr W Atkins, Asst Engr, 1st grade, is transferred from the Rohilkhund Canals Division to the office of the Supg Engr, 1st Circle, Irrigation Works, N W Provinces, which he joined on the 1st Sept 1874.

Mr W Atkins, Asst Engr, is transferred from the office of Supg Engr, 1st Circle, Irrigation Works, N W Provinces, to the Narora Division, Lower Ganges Canal, which he joined on the 4th Nov 1874.

Mr Douglas is promoted from 3rd to 2nd grade Assistant Engineer, with effect from the 10th August.

Maj W Jeffreys, R E, Supg Engr, 4th Circle, Irrigation Works, and Depy Secy to Govt, N W Provinces, Irrigation Branch, is granted privilege leave of absence for three months.

Mr R E Forrest, Offg Supg Engr, 1st Circle, to officiate as Supg Engr, 4th Circle, during the absence of Maj Jeffreys, or until further orders.

Capt P S Marindin, R E, Exe Engr, Bulandshahr Division, Ganges Canal, to officiate as Supg Engr, 1st Circle, in addition to his present duties, pending the return from furlough of Maj C S Moncrieff, or until further orders.

MADRAS GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Fort St. George Gazette, November* 24.)

Mr G Banbury, Second Member of the Board of Revenue, has obtained fifteen months' furlough to Europe on medical certificate.

Mr G R Sharpe, Dist and Sessions Judge of South Malabar, two years' furlough to Europe on medical certificate.

Mr W Logan to act as District and Sessions Judge of South Malabar during the absence on leave of Mr G R Sharpe, or until further orders.

Mr Boyd Horsbrugh to act as Dist and Sessions Judge of South Canara during Mr Burnell's employment on other duty, or until further orders.

Mr T von Donop Hardinge to act as Sub-Colr and Joint Mag of Malabar during Mr Logan's employment on other duty, or until further orders.

Mr L R Burrows to be Asst to the Collr and Mag of Tanjore, from date of return from furlough, viz., 19th Oct 1874.

Ecclesiastical Department.

The Rev A W Rebsch, B.A., to be Chaplain of Calicut with charge of the Chaplaincy of Coimbatore.

Mr C A Galton, Acting Sub Colr of the District of North Arcot, to be a Lay Trustee of the Chaplaincy of Vellore.

Mr C A Galton, Actg Sub-Colr of North Arcot, assumed charge of the Stipend Pay Office at Vellore from Mr E L Pearse on the 11th instant.

Mr G R Sharpe, District and Session Judge of South Malabar, delivered over charge of the Court to the Subordinate Judge at Calicut on the 18th instant.

Mr J Miller, Administrator-General, resumed charge of the office from Mr W M Scharlieb on the 20th instant.

The Rev A W Rebsch, B A, is admitted as a Junior Chaplain on the Madras Establishment from the 18th instant, the date of his arrival at Madras per P & O steamer Surat.

Dr Gustav Oppert, Professor of Sanscrit at the Presidency College, has passed the prescribed test in the Telugu language.

The Rt Hon the Govr is pleased to appoint Lieut R F Willoughby, H M's 21st Fusiliers, to be his Lordship's Military Secretary, as a temporary arrangement, without prejudice to his appointment as Aide-de-Camp, vice Capt H G Pritchard, who is permitted at his own request to rejoin his appointment in the Military Finance Dept. To have effect from the 21st Nov 1874.

The Rt Hon the Govr is pleased to appoint Capt G B B Hobart, R H A, to be his Lordship's Military Secretary.

The undermentioned officers are permitted to proceed to Europe:—

Maj W C Lindsay, S C, Asst Comr, 1st Class, Mysore, on furlough on private affairs for two years.

Capt Godson, S C, 1st Wing Subn, 12th N I, on furlough on private affairs for two years.

Surg-Maj J T Williams, in medical charge 1st Regt Light Cavalry, on furlough on private affairs for one year, six months and sixteen days.

The undermentioned gentlemen are admitted as Surgeons on the Madras establishment in conformity with their appointment by the Home Govt, with effect from the 31st Oct 1874, the date of their arrival at Bombay:—

Mr Robert Warder, Mr John Lancaster, and Mr Walter Gawen Kinn.

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DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES, THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

SOONDRABAI—November 29th, Sunday, at Old Sonapoor Lane, Mudowsett Street, Soondrabhai, aged 19 years, the wife of Mr. Venayakrao Naraven, and eldest daughter of Mr. Gopinath Ramchunderjee Kale, book-keeper *Bombay Gazette*. Deeply regretted.

WHITTLE—November 25th, Mrs. Whittle, on board Mail Steamer Cathay.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

DEAN—November 26th, at Allahabad, the wife of Sergeant Major Dean, 6-23rd R A, of a daughter.

MOFFATT—November 21st, at Alyghur, the wife of Mr Alexander C M ffatt, E I Railway, of a daughter.

WILKINS—November 23rd, at 32, Theatre Road, Calcutta, the wife of Cecil A Wilkins, Esq, B C S, of a son.

MARRIAGE

FLETCHER—FABRE-TONNERRE—November 19th, at St Thomas's Church, Middleton Row, by His Grace Archbishop Steins, S J, assisted by the Rev H Shea, S J, and the Rev E Lafont, S J, Alfred F Fletcher, Esq, Royal Artillery, to Emma Louise, daughter of Dr C Fabre-Tonnerre.

DEATH.

NEWINGTON—November 23rd, at Calcutta, Albert William Beatson Newington, of Debrooghur, Assam, son of Dr Samuel Newington, Ticehurst Sussex,—aged 30 years.

All MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES, and other Remittances, sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

The Bombay Gazette.

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 1, 1874.

IT may be unfair to criticise the first of a series of letters, but the proposal advocated by Mr. F. L. Goldsmid under the heading, "Competition and the Indian Civil Service," in the *Overland Mail* of October 23rd, is so important, and, so far as it has gone, so carefully argued, that a few words may not be inadmissible. The old saw, of "no smoke without fire" may be held true, without much mis-statement, of the subjects of the controversy on "Cramming and crammers." To find one, and that the chief, source of supply of Civilians for India, the subject of discussion is, to say the least of it, suspicious, and such a system as has been elaborated for the Indian Civil Service should be "above suspicion." Avoiding the Scylla of this disputed question of the advantages and drawbacks of cramming, we still find a Charybdis when the present system of examination is deprecated by a "Crammer" whose pupils have been so successful as to render absurd any idea that his strictures are the result of pique. Not only are the public in doubt about the preliminary, we must almost add, *necessary* preparation, but moreover one whose experience of the merits of successful and unsuccessful candidates is as large as such experience well can be has very grave doubts as to the working of the Examination machinery. As for the share borne by the Universities in the matter, it is notorious at Oxford and Cambridge that College tutors owe to the present system of Indian Civil Service examinations the unsettling, and consequent academical failure of many a promising scholar. Boys from public schools win scholarships, and with an idea of having helped themselves on their course by this support, go to the Universities, without any intention of following the curriculum there maintaining, but of passing the preliminary competitive examination for the Indian Civil Service. The tutor's heart fails him, he has little or no hold on the reading, still less on the heart, of his pupil. Or worse, take the not uncommon case of a man who having passed the preliminary examination, then wins a College scholarship, and goes up to read for the following pass examinations. Nothing can be got out of him but a mere perfunctory performance of necessary routine, possibly he may even swerve aside from his own course of work, through isolation from the other reading men and bright lights of his own year, or he may even essay to serve two masters, and to go in for "honours" as well as satisfying the Indian examiners. This result is possibly the worst that can happen. But the public cannot be satisfied with a system, which failing, as Mr. Goldsmid remarks, to inspir any academic *esprit de corps*, and not affording any such discipline as is found at the Woolwich R. M. A., moreover, forces the picked young scholars of the day to choose between academic honours with the inestimable advantages of College life, and a course of technical training.

Now, to pass over Mr. Goldsmid's almost ludicrous expressions of dread as to the effect on philanthropists (who ever saw a "philanthropist muttering half-aloud!") and others, of his proposal for a resuscitation, elsewhere of course, of Haileybury, it may be presumed that the reader of this criticism has read his letters in the *Overland Mail*, reprinted in the *Bombay Gazette* of the 13th instant. It may be noticed from his sliding scale of charges that the time passed by successful students at the College would be 3½ years. And we may assume that his 300 pupils at the College when in working order would be divided something after the following manner. 1st year students 110, 2nd year 80, 3rd year 60, last term 50. And as the chance of being finally successful increased, the payments would decrease. It might well be asked—if the State is to move at all in the matter—why this scale should not be reversed. It would make the thing more open, which Mr. Goldsmid assumes to be advisable, and as the chances of each student became more promising, and his successful future nearer he might well pay more. The proposal is but crude after all. Now supposing the present yearly vacancies, of about 50 in number, to be a fair average, we at once see that the proposed 300 would be very hard to catch. The elimination of 60 out of 110 originally successful candidates would be much too severe to be popular, unless the education given were distinctly of a non-technical character, and likely to be generally useful. But the time for non-technical begins after the first examination is over. If it be said that such eliminated candidates would have a fair claim on the State for appointment in the Uncovenanted, or other Service, it may be replied that very possibly all such men might not suit branches of the Service in which, though culture may not be essential, its place is taken by other requirements. The Telegraph, Police, and Postal, Departments may be taken as instances. Besides, the proposal would then amount to a College for the whole Indian Civil Service, and if for the whole Indian, why not a gigantic College for both Indian and Home Services, where "all would be prizes and no blanks"? The comparison between the proposed College and the Military Academy at Woolwich is not satisfactory. The rejections there are few and far between; the cadets, wearing the Queen's uniform, already half regard themselves as her servants, and in point of fact are as much to blame for failure to pass into the Artillery as is an officer who is "broken" by Court Martial for neglect of duty. It is not a place of selection, but perfection of material. Again, no "weakling" is to be admitted into the proposed College. It is patent, however, that many "weaklings" in England do better in India than the half professional athletes now being turned on English running-paths, and in English gymnasiums. As for the "moral character" question, in a large College it would be impossible to form more than a very superficial estimate of this. Many a Joseph Surface would pass muster, while the rejections on this ground would in many cases be due to mere height of animal spirits. The moral character wanted in India is doubtless developing at or about 20, but without putting old heads on young shoulders we could not make this one of the subjects of competition. Ask an University proctor about the men who fall into his clutches, and he will be found to have far greater fears for the crafty who escape warning and punishment than for those who, through inexperience in evil doing, or through mere exuberance of spirits, come into his net.

We can imagine how our difficulty would be disposed of in a country like Prussia. But we too have machinery which needs but little adaptation to suit our purpose. The "inter-collegiate system" of lectures and College examinations at Cambridge shews the anxiety of the smaller Colleges to make the most of the advantages they can offer to students. Now, the Universities are specially well provided with forces suitable for part of the work. At Oxford, indeed, there is a readership of Indian Law and History, and, at both Universities, are chairs of Arabic, International and other Law, Sanskrit, History, and teachers of Hindustanee; many of these lectures are delivered to half-empty benches, while the unfortunate competition-wallahs are paying through the nose to London crammers. Without much pressure from Government, both Universities and Colleges, the smaller and less distinguished especially, would jump at the opportunity of extending their usefulness. Scholarships, Sizarships, and the non-collegiate system would aid the poorer student, while all could gain that inestimable advantage of passing those important years, not among one set of men with the same ideas and same hopes, but in the best and most open intellectual society in England. The student at Mr. Goldsmid's College would stand to men with such advantages as does a "literate person" to pupils of Liddon, and Selwyn, and Ruskin and Max Muller. The Civil Service Commissioners could enforce any examinations they chose, they would have a choice of the most competent and experienced examiners in the world, and would be less liable to fluctuations in the standard of particular subjects caused by changes in examining board. The length of the vacations need be no obstacle. At Cambridge, a reading men's term of two months intervenes to break 'the long.' But the chief advantage of this plan would be that, with very slight modifications in, and developments of existing 'schools' and 'triposes,' these students might simultaneously, with their Indian preparation, obtain degrees, which would always stand them in good service. Good men shun the Civil Service now on account of an idea (groundless in many cases) of failure in one of the subsequent examinations, which failure would mean so much time wasted.

This scheme can be developed with much detail, as (apparently) can Mr. Goldsmid's. Unless his further expositions are very convincing, we hold it more feasible. It is certainly less expensive, and, on the whole, more probable, judging by a comparison of the existing realities of the one and non-existing requirements of the other.

NOTES OF THE DAY.

WE much regret to regret to record the loss of a leading member of the Bombay Bar. Mr. Ferguson, who was on his way home by the mail of last week, died on the 24th inst., the day after sailing from Bombay. The cause was disease of the heart, from which he was known to be suffering, although no serious results were anticipated. His career in Bombay has been honourable and distinguished. Born about the year 1837 or 1838, Thomas Benyon Ferguson was educated at Cheltenham College and afterwards at Brazenose College, Oxford, where he matriculated in 1855. After spending a few years in foreign travel, he was called to the Bar at the Inner Temple in 1862 and went the Midland circuit. At the end of 1865 he came out to India and joined the Bombay Bar. He early rose into practice and was engaged in most of the principal civil and criminal cases of his time. His last conspicuous appearance was at the trial of the Towers of Silence case when he was leading counsel for the prosecution of the Parsees. The ability and temper with which he conducted the case under singularly adverse conditions added to the high estimation in which he had been already held by the profession and the public. His forte indeed was perhaps rather more in the way of criminal than civil cases. On the retirement of Mr. Barton from the office of Clerk of the Insolvency Court, Sir Michael Westropp appointed Mr. Ferguson as his successor, which appointment he held up to his departure for England. Mr. Ferguson, we believe, was a cousin of Sir George Campbell, the late Lieut.-Governor of Bengal, and he was married to a niece of Lord Falkland, who was some time ago Governor of Bombay. Mr. Ferguson's amiable qualities in private life had made him many friends to whom his sudden death has been a great shock.

ENGLISH MILITARY LETTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, 6TH NOVEMBER.

I DID not refer to the trial and conviction of Thomas Smith for the murder of Captain Bird in my last, from the sheer disgust which I entertained of his crime, and from the fact that the intelligence must have been anticipated by your readers, and I should not now make any allusion to the circumstance if it were not that some of the non-professional journals had not been exulting over the benefits which accrue to society from the fact that in this co[illegible] Courts take action in matters co[illegible] the Army and Navy. They have be[illegible] ing that justice although slowe[illegible] ministered by the judges of the la[illegible] by Courts Martial is always as s[illegible] at a right decision in the long [illegible] ever, is by the public looked upo[illegible] favour simply because twelve di[illegible] are called in to decide upo[illegible] innocence of the accused. I [illegible] them. The man Smith havi[illegible] handed should at once have [illegible] by the Military authorities [illegible] *instanter* and have been [illegible] where the crime had been [illegible] as the necessary form[illegible] We are being consta[illegible] are hanged not from [illegible] as an example to evil[illegible] a deterrent effect [illegible] comrades and the [illegible] are under an im[illegible] had no power to [illegible] compelled to "[illegible] consequently [illegible] man is to [illegible] gaol, and [illegible] norant sold[illegible] after all. [illegible] in New Ze[illegible] ture, in the [illegible] few days after the commiss[illegible] offence, he had been seen by [illegible] sand pairs of eyes march[illegible] scaffold attended by the strains of solemn music, with his coffin drawn on a hurdle or carried on the shoulders of men belonging to his troop, and then hanged by the neck until he was dead, there could have been no mistake, and the "example" would have been one which would have come home to every spectator, however thoughtless he might have been. Before the alteration of the law, murderers in England were always executed when one clear day had passed after their conviction, and on that account trials for murder always took place on a Friday so that in the event of the accused being found guilty, they should have the benefit of the next Sunday, owing to its being a *dies non*, and I ask why should this course have been followed, as regards so cruel a murderer as was this Smith, and a different one adopted towards a miserable girl who, to conceal her shame, had laid violent hands upon her off-spring? You manage these things, or you formerly did, better in India than we do in this venerable old country.

We are much indebted to you for the information connected with the retirement from the army of the Bombay Colonels; we could not procure it on this side of the water, so you are to be envied. As these officers have capitalised their annuities, it is to be hoped that they will be provident and cautious, and not allow themselves to be victimized. I could bring forward more than a dozen cases of officers who, having commuted have listened to specious promises, have invested their money, and have been left quite destitute. Up to this time "commutation" has been only another name for ruin. The following case is worth recording if only to arouse the suspicions of any officer placed in a similar position. An advertisement addressed to "Half Pay Officers of the Army and Navy and others," attracted the attention of a gentleman who had just commuted his retiring allowance. The advertiser was anxious to meet with one with a few hundreds at his command with a view of starting "A Coal Co-operative Association." A salary of £500 per annum to be paid monthly and 10 per cent. interest allowed. This was a chance that could not be thrown away. The bait took. An interview was sought for and arranged. Matters were promptly settled, the money was handed over to the *soi disant* Directors. The office appeared to be respectable and was well furnished with mahogany desks, high stools, &c. There was a private room with a library table and plenty of easy chairs. The retired officer took possession of the front office, plenty of orders of an apparently *bonâ fide* character came in, but pending the final settlement of large contracts they were allowed to stand over *just for the present*. At the end of the month the cheque for the salary due was handed over to the victim, but on the following day when he arrived at the place of business, there was a man in possession for four weeks' rent. And the dealer who had sold the furniture was waiting for his money. In short, the whole affair was a swindle. The Directors could not be found. The pending contracts were all moonshine, and the orders for coals were sent in by the conspirators themselves so as to blind the poor dupe while they were making preparations to decamp. The poor fellow who thus lost all his savings is now lucky enough to be a clerk at about sixty pounds per annum in a place in the City where he has to work from 9 A. M. to 6 P M. I trust that this little true story will not have been related in vain. The sharks are no more eradicated from the land than they are removed from the sea.

The Martini-Henry rifle is now in the course of general distribution throughout the army at home. The objectors to its adoption in the service are still unconvinced, and they hold that the spiral spring will ultimately so act as to prove they were right. Let us hope to the contrary, and trust that the birds of ill omen will prove to be in the wrong. For my own part, I am convinced that every care has been taken in its selection, and I wish it all the success which it deserves.

Your late popular Commander-in-Chief Lieutenant-General the Hon. Sir Augustus Spencer has arrived in England and has met with that cordial reception to which his popularity justly entitles him.

A most important change has been made in the weight of the 9 pounder 8 cwt. gun hitherto in use in the Royal Horse Artillery. It has been found by experience that excellent practice can be made from a gun of only 6 cwt. in weight, and it has been argued that it would be folly to have a heavy gun when a lighter one can do work equally as well. The 8 cwt. gun was originally designed for service in India, and the change will be duly appreciated by the troops serving in the East.

The event of the week is the assemblage at Eastbourne of a number of the leading artillerists to test the value of the 40 and 64 pounders as siege-guns; the results have been very interesting and the exercise useful and instructive; and it has also been ascertained as a dead certainty that nothing living could exist in or about an embrasure while exposed to a perpetual shower of "Shapnel" from the last mentioned piece. The forts were erected on the shingle, and if nothing else will be gained by the operations than the knowledge that it would be worse than madness in actual warfare to follow such an example, we shall have learnt something. The shower of pebbles of all sizes thrown upon the works were certainly as destructive as the bullets themselves.

Desertion is still rife in the Army, and to check the crime various remedies have been suggested, but to me they all have objections. In the Navy it has been seriously proposed and even recommended that "Tattooing" should be adopted, and I have heard of an Admiral and a General Officer of Marines who have offered to set an example by submitting to the operation, but as they are not in the least likely to desert, I scarcely see what good could be derived from marking them. Their reply is "example is better than precept." No, the plan will never work. We must recruit amongst better classes. We must pay better, and finally we must increase the inducements by which we expect to retain men in the service.

Some curious statistical returns have been published in the *Invalide Russe* the results of M. L. Looke's investigations into the sanitary condition of the armies of Europe, from which it appears that the average number of invalids in the Russian Army from 1868 to 1873 was 38·6 per 1,000; in the Prussian Army in 1869, 41·3; in the English Army in 1867, 42·7; in the Austrian in 1863, 45 and in the French in 1867, 50. The average duration of illness among the armies is in similar proportions, being in Russia 14·08 days; in Prussia, 15·07; in England 15·5; in Austria, 16·4; and in France, 18·2. Taking the result with regard to the efficiency of the armies, it appears that in Russia 1·26 of the army is on the average unfit for service; in Prussia the proportion is 1·24th; in England, 1-23rd; in Austria, 1-22nd and in France 1-20th. All this is very satisfactory as far as we are concerned, but I believe if the investigation had taken place within the last few years since the Contagious Diseases Act have come into operation our army would have shown to much better advantage.

The Marquis of Salisbury has nominated Lieutenant-Colonel O. T. Burne, C.S.I., half pay 20th Regiment to be Secretary in the Political and Secret Department in the India Office, in succession to Sir John Kaye, K.C.S.I., who, after a lengthened and honourable period of service has sought retirement. Sir John indeed was a *rara avis*, and it will be difficult to follow in his footsteps. You will have heard of the changes on Lord Hobart's staff, so I will not refer to them further than to say that Lieutenant Barrington Foote, R. A., is returning to England with a view of seeking for "a jacket."

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 18 June, 2017

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

[illegible]ORTANT PASTORAL ISSUED BY [illegible]RCHBISHOP MANNING.

LONDON, 30TH NOVEMBER.

[illegible] issued by Archbishop Manning was [illegible] Mass yesterday. In it His Grace [illegible]nt all those who do not believe in their [illegible]e doctrines of Immaculate Conception [illegible] Papal Infallibility thereby cease to be [illegible]

[illegible]smarck is said to be seeking to come [illegible] arragement with the Vatican relative to the appointment of priests.

[illegible]ATEST NEWS FROM SPAIN.

MADRID 29TH NOVEMBER.

[illegible]rrano with a reinforcement of [illegible]s will proceed to the North this [illegible]sume Chief Command of the Re[illegible]ces.

LONDON, 28TH NOV, AFT.

[illegible]pool Cotton Market closed dull. Surats [illegible]

[illegible]n Cotton Market closed in favour of buyers [illegible]lera, 5½d.

[illegible] on India	1s. 10½d.
[illegible] Bank Shares	£46
„ „	£15
[illegible]cantile „	£24-10
[illegible] & Shanghai Shares	£26
[illegible] in the Bank of France	£51 875 000
[illegible] in circulation	£102,000,000
[illegible] Rupee Paper	95.
do.	96.
do.	101.
Consols, for account	93⅜.
[illegible]nch Rente, 1872	98
Bar [illegible]	58¼

The sum of £207,000 has been withdrawn from the Bank of England, destination unknown.

THE DUFFLA EXPEDITION.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM FOR THE "B MBAY GAZETTE."]

NARRAINPORE THROUGH GOWHATTY,
30TH NOVEMBER.

THE road has been completed to Hurmuttee a distance of fourteen miles. Dense forest beyond. Reconnaisance which was sent has determined to take the route to Borpani river this being the best line to the raiding villages. Basengs village is expected to surrender; but others are preparing to resist. The force will advance from Hurmuttee about the 4th instant to Borpani, which is four miles to the north west. Supplies are being rapidly stored.

THE WRECK AT THE SANDHEADS.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM FOR THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."]

CALCUTTA 30TH NOVEMBER.

Government have deputed Lieutenant Broadbent of the Royal Engineers to take the necessary measures for blowing up the wrecks of the City of Edinburgh and French Empire. By the latest account 26 people in all have been saved from both vessels.

MR. FRANCK has been appointed Secretary of the Mad[illegible] Bank.

[illegible]as

THE Viceroy gave a ball in his camp at Sonapur on Thursday evening.

THE Allahabad Municipality has resolved to devote Rs. 10.000 from their next year's income to the Mayo Memorial in that town.

H. M's. S. VULTURE has sailed from Aden to visit Bulhar, Berbera, and other places on the South African Coast. The w[illegible] in Aden is now cool and pleasant, and th[illegible] slight rain on the 19th November.

THE Dacca paper learns with regr[illegible]tion that about 70 feet of the road to the Railway st[illegible]ur at Goalundo, has fallen in, and part of the S[illegible]it. has only twelve fathoms of water upon [illegible]. Goalundo, as a Railway Station, our contemporary observes, must inevitably be abandoned.

MR. SIBLEY, chief engineer of the East India Railway, we read, contemplates resigning his post at the beginning of next year. His place as chief engineer will be filled up; but not the vacancy, it is said, which will occur in the Board of management. Mr. Cecil Stephenson will, it is believed, become the sole Agent of the line.

THE *Lucknow Times* in announcing the departure of Mr. Joseph Sassoon from that city, for Lahore, refers to the well known charities and munificence of his father, Sir Albert, and adds:—"It is currently reported in England that the services and great charity of this philanthropic knight both in Bombay and Poona are to be further recognized with an hereditary title."

A MADRAS paper, in noticing the action taken by the Bombay and Calcutta Chambers of Commerce in respect of the delay of the Ceylon's passengers, express a hope that the Madras Chamber will not be behind hand, but that it will forthwith add its remonstrances to assist in the prevention of a repetition of the disgraceful *fiasco* consequent on the break-down of the Surat.

IT is reported that the India Office seems disposed to accede to the applications of those officers who wanted to retire, but could not, under the new retiring scheme. There were about thirteen surplus applications in Madras alone, and the Home Government has telegraphed for the names of the officers, with a view to considering whether they should not be allowed to retire.

SIR DOUGLAS FORSYTH. K.C.S.I., with Mr. Gubbins arrived at Lucknow, on Friday last. Raja Ameer Hussen Khan Bahadoor, Raja Lall Madho Sing Bahadoor, and Dewen Muthra Dass, Minister of H. H. the Maharajah of Kupurthulla, went to the Railway station to receive him. He is a guest of the Dewan on behalf of H. H. the Maharaja of Kuppurthulla, and is putting up at Badshah-Bagh.

WE have received a herald of the approaching year in the shape of a well printed and sensibly arranged sheet Almanac issued from the press of Mr. Erasmus Jones, Calcutta. The days of the month are shewn in large and distinct type, and a special Calendar shows the corresponding Hindoo and Mahomedan dates. The margin of the sheet is occupied by a varied selection of practical information.

ANOTHER cotton mill, under the title of "The Dunbar Cotton Mill Company, Limited," is shortly to be started near Calcutta. The capital is Rs. 10,00,000, divided into 10,000 shares, of Rs. 100 each, with Rs. 10 payable on application, and Rs. 20 on allotment. About forty bighas of land at Samnagar, with a good river frontage, are to be purchased, a fire proof mill erected, and 16,500 spindles worked. The land and mill are calculated to cost Rs. 7,75,000.

YESTERDAY forenoon the candidates for the B. A. degreee were examined by Mr. Hart, B, A., and Mr. Martin Wood. Local topics were turned to account, the examination paper containing the two following instructions:—Trace out the economic results of the late increase in the number of spinning and weaving mills in India.—Show how the adoption of the system of Co-operative Societies for the supply of commodities would affect prices.

BY way of giving a zest to labour, the Judicial Commissioner of Burmah has recently promulgated an order that is not likely to bring much joy to the hearts of those whom it concerns; that is, the section writers or copyists attached to the subordinate Courts. Here is what he says:—"In this selection and appointment he will have due regard to the actual amount of work to be performed, taking care that so many persons are employed as to make the appointment remunerative to no one."

THE latest news from the Cape Gold-fields mentions the finding, by two diggers, of a nugget weighing forty-eight ounces. The claim in which it was found, together with a lot of working tools, had been sold only a short time before for three ounces of gold. Sixty-four diggers from Australia had arrived at the fields, many of whom intend to prospect for fresh fields. The weather had been bad, and business dull at the Diamond-fields, but the spirits of the diggers had been rather revived by the finding of a 30¼ carat stone, which had sold for £17 a carat.

FROM a report of the conference on the prospects of poor Europeans and Eurasians, held at Lucknow by the Bishop of Calcutta, we see that the colonisation scheme was considered impracticable, but the formation of Eurasian regiments, placed on the same footing as European regiments, was recommended, as likely to conduce to the strengthening of the British position in India, as, if four or five such regiments were raised, a similar number of European regiments might be withdrawn from India. We hardly think that the substitution of Eurasian for European troops would be satisfactory to the public.

SOME misapprehension has arisen in the North-West, says the *Pioneer*, as to the probable effect among the higher officers of the Civil Service of Sir William Muir's return. It has been supposed that several officers now filling important posts will be shifted down a step, one of the consequences being the reversion of Mr. Carmichael to the Inspector-Generalship of Police. Nothing of the kind will really take place. Colonel Tyrwhitt will remain in undisturbed command of his department. Nothing but the return of Mr. Forbes could oust Mr. Carmichael from his Commissionership, and perhaps not even that.

AN innocent contemporary writes:—"We understand that the Political Agent of Kolapoor had summoned His Highness Bappoo Sahib Koorundwarkur, from Koorundwar to Kolapoor, and showed him the photograph of the arrested Nana, who said he was not Nana Sahib of Bithoor. His Highness Bappoo Saheb is married to the Nana's sister, and if the prisoner was the real Nana no doubt Bappoo Saheb would have at once identified him. Bappoo Saheb is a straightforward and an honest first class Sirdar of the Deccan." Very conclusive, no doubt! Yet it strongly reminds us of the old but vulgar proverb—"Ask my brother if I am a fool!"

AN official news report from Aden, from the 12th to the 20th of November, says, it was reported in July last that Ali bin Mana, the Howshubhee Sooltan, had made a descent on Shuka, and that he had been defeated by the Sooltan of Lahej. In retaliation, the latter made an attack on Raha, which resulted in the loss of six men on the Howshubhee side. The Abdallees had two men and a mare killed, and four men, a mare, and a camel wounded. The attack on the Howshubhee was commanded by Sultan Mahomed, the brother of the Sooltan of Lahej, who returned to Ab Hota the same day. A truce will probably be concluded according to the custom prevailing among Arab chiefs.

THE *Ceylon Times* has been informed that a local contemporary was altogether wrong in insinuating that the actual loss incurred by the Oriental Bank, through the late defalcation at its Galle Branch, is much larger than was originally reported. Our contemporary, adds the *Times*, would have done well to apply, as we did, to the proper source for information before inserting a vague, and, in the very nature of the circumstances, probably an exaggerated rumour. We are glad to learn that the actual loss to the Bank will not exceed a few pounds, the security held being almost sufficient to cover the deficiency. On the other hand, we reget to have to add that the private creditors of the late Agent will suffer heavily for their misplaced confidence in him.

Founder's day was celebrated at *la Martiniere* College, Lucknow, on Friday, and, as usual, attracted a large number of visitors. The founder of this and other noble educational institutions, General Martin, was born in the year 1735 and died on the 13th September, 1800, and the Committee, some years ago, very wisely settled that his memory should be celebrated not on the day of his death, but at the end of the School year, when the weather, the termination of the annual examination, and the end of the year's labours, render the day altogether proper and appropriate. After the prizes had been distributed, the Principal, Mr. Hobart, who is about to leave for England on two years' furlough, delivered a valedictory address to the pupils. The institution is said to have prospered under this gentleman's charge, and he has held the appointment since 1860.

THE Rev. Mr. Warren, officiating chaplain in Tonjhoo, sends the following to the *Rangoon Mail*:—1. Some time before their stock of provisions was exhausted, I received many applications for help from Karens. The simplest test was enough to discover whether they really were in want. I will give an instance copied from my diary, dated July 23rd "About 20 Karens came from Ke——and asked to have or borrow Rs. 300. Gave a note to Major Lloyd, but after about half and hour's arguing they went away and the note was ultimately returned without having been taken. In the mean time they had gone to bazaar and filled their palines (baskets) with purchases." In my note to Major Lloyd, which now lies before me, I merely mentioned the wish of these people and added, "They seem to be really hard pressed. Will you kindly see them and hear what they have to say?"

ADVICES from Ladakh, dated the 19th instant, give the following intelligence:—News has been received here, through some trade[illegible]ers, of a raid having been made by the [illegible] Kanjooti robbers on a part of the Amir of Ya[illegible]kund's territory. It appears these robb[illegible]ers attacked a village named [illegible]akpo Shok[illegible]po, a few marches on this side of Kugiar, and completely sacked the place, carrying away the following:—5 men, 5 horses, 20 camels, 100 cows and yaks, 3,000 sheep and goats. To provide against future attacks, and also for the protection of traders, the Amir has lately placed a guard of 20 men at Shahidulla. This is, however, a very poor protection indeed against a hundred well-armed robbers. It is some years since these Kanjooties made their last raid on caravans, and therefore the Kugiar route to Leh was till recently considered safe, but this depredation of the tribe will close the route again for some time. Our correspondent says, the cold is getting severe here; thermometer at 16 degrees.

THE *Englishman* informs us that the Bahmo-Chinese Expedition, now on its way to Yunan, will probably be absent from six to eight months. It is commanded by Colonel Horace Brown, one of the most distinguished officers of the Burmah Commission. The party is accredited to the Viceroy of Yunan by passports from Pekin, and is accompanied by two attachés from the British Embassy there. Mr. Ney Elias, who received a gold medal from the Royal Geographical Society for boldly penetrating alone and unarmed into Mongolia, is a member of the Expedition, and Dr. John Anderson goes as Scientific Officer with a small staff of Eurasian and native collectors. Dr. Anderson is already well known as a traveller, having accompanied the former Expedition to Bhamo and Yunan, and written a valuable work describing the country through which he passed. The Expedition starts from Bhamo, and proceeds along the route followed by the Expedition of 1867-68 to Teng-ye-Chew (Momien), whence it is intended to go to Yunan City and to Talifu. From there, the Expedition is to proceed to the river Yang se-Kiang, by sailing down which Shanghai may be reached. The members of the Expedition, should they attain their object, will be the first Europeans who have ever crossed China from the West.

WRITING on the subject of the recently discovered frauds in our market establishment the *Englishman* says:—"*Ex uno disce omnes.* There has never been a market, public or private, yet in India where a similar system of black-mail, attended by similar consequences, has not prevailed. Public are worse than private markets, only inasmuch as in the case of them the public are more effectually deceived by fairer pretences, and have to deal with a more powerful enemy if they venture to kick. We are much more surprised at the surprise of the people of Bombay than at their discovery. Similar discoveries here would not in the least surprise us, except in so far as the willingness and ability to make them would indicate an amount of care for the public and of detective skill to which we are unaccustomed. The Bombay market is, we may sefely say, worse than other public markets only in having been found out." Allowing this to be correct, it is certainly a slur upon our intelligence that such a state of affairs should exist. The Asiatic, no doubt, is full of wiles, and is difficult to circumvent, as all must admit who have had transactions with him, but that we should pretend to superior intelligence and yet admit that "such things be," as does our contemporary, is scarcely consistent with our assumed superiority of intelligence.

THE following is from a Home paper:—"There would be much amusement among the licensed victuallers if it were made clear by medical science that tea is as injurious to health as alcohol if taken in excess, and teetotallers will be shocked if they find themselves one day classed with drunkards, and looked upon as subjects for restraint and reformation. And yet there seems to be grave doubts as to whether tea-drinking is not undermining the public health as much as brandy or gin drinking In Dr. Fothergill's work, lately published, on the 'Maintenance of Health,' after pointing out that every man who takes stimulants as a necessity 'is drawing on his physiological reserve fund,' he says that tea will, if taken to excess, produce grievous evidences of systematic exhaustion. Neuralgia, sleeplessness, palpitation of the heart, and muscular tremors follow the excessive use of tea as well as alcohol; and all stimulants by virtue of their nature as stimulants, have certain injurious effects. A stimulant, no matter what its character, enables a man to get at his physiological reserve fund—if it did not, it would not be a stimulant—and it will enable him to expend himself. In other words, the teapot may be as formidable an engine of destruction as the brandy bottle. If this view is correct, and very possibly it is so, then there is no safety for man, woman, or child except in that home of animalculæ, the cistern."

THE PRETENSIONS OF THE CIVIL SERVICE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Your notice of the "Goldsmid" signatures, and the letters of the "Genuine Competition-wallah" and "U. C. S.," the latter, his second, published in your issue of to-day, tempt me to ask you for a chance of bringing back the discussion to the original point, which you have most correctly headed, "The Pretensions of the Civil Service." As to Mr. Goldsmid, if the manuscript of my second letter (the one which brought down "U. C. S." upon me "like a thousand of bricks") be still in existence, you will find on reference to it, that I wrote "*Mr. F. Goldsmid.*" I suppose, however, that it has long since passed into the limbo of waste paper, and in that probable case, I hope you will do me the courtesy of taking my word for an otherwise unsupported statement. However, either through my bad writing, or the blunder of your P. D., it was printed "Sir F. Goldsmid." I am pretty well acquainted with the difficulties of Bombay printing offices, to say nothing of English ones, and never thought of troubling you with a correction on the subject, and when "U. C. S." took up the question on behalf of Sir Frederick, I really thought I had mistaken my man, and wrote "Sir F. Goldsmid" in my rejoinder—my third letter to you. It was "a ane to Dandy;" one man who makes a sweeping and unqualified assertion, offers proof, and gives none, is the same to me as another, when I am on the war path in the *Bombay Gazette*. I take it that one main advantage of Indian newspapers is that they afford the only medium a man has in this country of testifying to the matter that is in him without respect of persons, and as "U.C.S" very truly remarks, "nothing is sacred to a Postboy," which I take to be his translation of "Rien n'est sacré pour un Sapeur." I answered "U. C. S." merely in so many words as were necessary to set myself right with you and the public. It appears that he is surprised at my not being offended, which argues considerable want of comprehension on his part of the ordinary principles of argument; one of which I conceive to be that a man who comes down to a fair field to fight an open question should be prepared to keep his temper As he has on this occasion been pleased to admit that I am "of the right sort after all," by which, I presume, he means that I am very much like other people, and not a foul emanation from unprintable places; and as his attack was on me personally, and not upon my propositions, I need trouble you no more about that. But nextly, "Genuine Competition wallah" attacked "U. C. S." with the arms which the latter had himself introduced into the contest, and which of them has got the best of it, I don't pretend to say. But I do object to "U. C. S." taking upon himself the character, at this time of day, of an "impartial observer of human nature," and in that quality making a decree "that the class of young gentlemen who have been joining the Civil Service during the last few years are not practical men" &c. The hypothesis that Covenanted Civilians believe in the magical property of covenant "to make silk purses out of sow's ears" is equally unsupported. But I may be permitted to remind "U. C. S." that although it is long odds against finding a pearl in a tubfull of oysters, still no other animal has yet been found capable of producing any pearls at all; the diver who should bring up a bag of *stones picked at random off the bottom* would get but little for his pains The pretensions of the Civil Service, in a word, are that a class of men selected and trained by the Government of India according to the best methods which that Government can devise, are presumably, as a body, more fit for employment than those whose principal claim is usually the merit or position of their fathers or uncles; that we have a right to say to the Government of India, "We have qualified for your service in every way required from us, and the least you can do is to employ us;" and thirdly, that the tax-payers who have educated a set of public servants at considerable expense have a right to demand that Government should either employ those officers if fit, or, if they are unfit, acknowledge and remedy its blunder. If any one has to say that we don't do our work, why not, for variety, bring forward a few proofs or instances, instead of vague talk about birth, and cram, and Sanskrit roots, and tact and courtesy?

For the advice which "U. C. S." is kind enough to tender in conclusion as to the duty of "these young civilians" to "honour such a fine service" by their conduct, he will permit me to remind him that a week ago he considered it the highest presumption on my part to "patronize the Uncovenanted Service, to which he has the honour to belong." I have, however, the honour to thank him for the advice, and to assure him that it is already in practice.—Yours, &c.

KESWAL.

28th November.

THE TRANSIT OF VENUS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—As I have at last heard from the Editor of *Nature* under date of 28th September last, I think that the time has come for closing the correspondence for which you have so kindly found space in your columns.

But before taking leave of your correspondent, whose distinguished name, I was glad to learn, is really, as it professed to be, that of a native of India, and no a mere *nom de plume*, as I had at first supposed, I must ask him to allow me once more to agree to differ with him in his argument regarding the optical perception of shape.

I never said, or intended to imply, that the retina of the eye adapted itself to the *shape* of objects in the process of vision; his "irritated porcupine," therefore, however clever an idea, cannot injure the retina of my eye in the least!

The stereoscope proves that he is quite right in what he says regarding the phenomena of vision with *both* eyes; but I cannot agree with him that lights and shades convey to the *single* eye any perception of shape; I have always understood that there is no *real* perception of shape or indeed of distance, unless *both* eyes are used, and that to the one-eyed man, it is by experience and reason that they are suggested to his imagination.

The child for instance (using indeed *both* eyes) until he knows better by experience or has learned to use his eyes, cries because he cannot with his little hands grasp the moon Let your correspondent try with one eye shut, to snuff a candle or to dip his pen into his crystal inkstand, if he make a bold dash at it, he will certainly fail at the first essay.

But the spherical appearance of the sun and moon and the principal planets when viewed with *one* eye through the telescope, is, I think, the effect of *real* perception, and not due to the imagination affected by reason and experience, and would therefore seem to be an exception to the ordinary flat surface impression, which I believe to be the normal result of one-eyed vision, to be met, I think, by the employment of the spherical screen for the causes I have already suggested; on this, I anticipate, the planet during transit would be seen to greater advantage than on a plane surface; and, as before hinted at, and now described in the clear language of your correspondent, the screen would, I believe, shew the ligament not as dark as the planet itself, but distinguishable from its opaque ball, and would render it visible for a longer time than as seen by direct vision, (fore-shortened,) perhaps even decreasing and increasing in length in the line of the sun's centre produced through that of the planet; such a result would, in my humble opinion, go far towards establishing as a fact my hypothesis of the ligament being caused by the planet's cone of shadow! We have not long to wait now. *Nous verrons!* But I am afraid, after all, that I shall not be able to observe the Transit on the 9th December with anything better than a bit of smoked glass, and now with more than ever that my suggestions had been made earlier, for the Editor of *Nature* regrets very much that he will be unable to make use of my two communications, and goes on to say "Major Mayne's observations are valuable in themselves, but as the preparations for the Transit of Venus are now all made, the Editor thinks that the letters are too late."—Yours, &c.

26th November.

ASHTON MAYNE.

A GROWL AT MATRIMONY FROM THE MALE POINT OF VIEW.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I little thought when I entered into the bonds of holy matrimony of the life that was before me. Your correspondents lose sight altogether of the grievances I have to complain of. A lovely creature consented to share my money and my bungalow. We had not been married more than a month when Auction Sales were the torment of my life. She used to send the Butler to all the neighbouring auctions; he invariably returned with what she did not want, and secured great bargains in the shape of broken what-nots, and some half dozen cracked China images of sorts described in the catalogue as "No. 42." Disgusted with these articles, in a few days she sent them to another auction, where they were sold at a considerable reduction, I, of course, being the loser by the transaction.

She had, I thought, a very magnificent out-fit on first coming to this country: six weeks had scarcely elapsed when I discovered some mysterious parcels lying about the bungalow. On enquiry, these proved to be "only a few things from Mrs. L——" which my wife said were indispensable. One of these articles, my wife told me, was a new patent dress-improver. For my part, how that ghastly skeleton could improve a dress will always remain a mystery.

Two months having elapsed I saw my wife busily engaged writing out, as I thought, household accounts. I soon found out my mistake from her constantly referring to me to know how much "30 yards at ten and six would come to," and other items of a similar nature. Then she said to me in a sweetly cajoling manner, "I must have a box from home." "A box!" I exclaimed, "why there are plenty in the house, and I can get you as many as you like in the bazaar." "Don't be stupid, you must have seen, without my reminding you that I have not a stitch fit to wear." A mild expostulation on my part was received with the most uncalled for reproaches—she said the was sorry she had ever left her mother who had never denied her anything and wished she had never come to India. For peace's sake, I consented to the box, which did not prove to be empty, as I at first in my innocence imagined.

I shall have to learn a new vocabulary for the technical terms applied to her toilette. If I accidentally returned from office somewhat earlier than usual, I find my wife entertaining a lady friend; instead of indulging in "scientific, literary or artistic matter," their conversation is altogether confined to dress; and passing through the rooms I occasionally hear a few disjointed sentences, such as "not nearly tied back enough," "she never will make her darts low," "It wants a new front," &c., &c.

Trips to Poona in the season, Badminton, Balls, and now, alas! an unlimited supply of boxes from home, form her only happiness to the total extinction of yours,

A BRUTE.

TRAINED MAGISTRATES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I have ready your report of the "Market Frauds Case" and am exercised to understand what Mr. Leslie Crawford means by the "*greater experience*" of Presidency Town Magistrates than of Magistrates in the Districts. As a matter of fact, all 1st Class Magistrates in the Districts are trained, both by examinations and by practise as Magistrates of the lower grades, whereas Mr. Nana Moroji is the only trained Magistrate in Bombay.

Mr. Dosabhoy Framji graduated as an Income-Tax official, and Mr. Cooper of the Local Bar, was made *Senior* Magistrate without one day's previous judicial experience in a Criminal Court.—Yours, &c.

27th November.

PENCIL.

BOMBAY.

A NEW BARRISTER.—At the High Court yesterday, before Sir Charles Sargent, Acting Chief Justice, Mr. Henry Clare Kirkpatrick was sworn as a member of the Bombay Bar.

ARRIVAL OF A RAJAH.—The Rajah of Bilaspoor arrived by train from Nassick on Sunday last, and has encamped on the Esplanade. He was accompanied by a large party of armed followers.

THE BOMBAY PRESS COMPANY.—At the Fort Police Court yesterday, the Bombay Press Company were fined Rs. 1,000 by the Senior Magistrate for having failed to register certain documents, containg resolutions passed at one of their meetings about four years ago.

THE HOUSE OF CORRECTION.—There were in all 391 prisoners in the House of Correction yesterday. Of these 132 were under sentences by the High Court, 225 by the Magistrates of Police, 30 by Military Courts martial and 4 by Naval Courts-martial. Of the prisoners, 345 were natives, and the remaining 46 Europeans.

THE BOMBAY SPINNING AND WEAVING MILLS.—The property of these mills, situated on the Tardeo road, was by order of the receiver, Mr. James Flynn, put up for sale by public auction on Thursday last. The sale started with a bid of seven lakhs of rupees, which afterwards rose to eight lakhs, but there being no higher bid the property was bought in for Rs. 8,11,000.

THEFT.—One Gonaumbuz Abdool residing in Sewree reported to the police the loss of Rs. 122 in currency notes and cash, and wearing apparel to the value of Rs. 60. The complainant alleges that the theft was committed sometime between the hours of 11 A.M. and 1 P.M of the 27th ultimo, by the lock of his door having been opened by means of false keys. Two persons have been taken in custody by the police on suspicion.

MUSJID BUNDER RAILWAY STATION.—Some time ago a petition was presented to the General Traffic Manager of the G. I. P. Railway to open a new station at Musjid Bunder for the convenience of native merchants. In compliance with the prayer of the petition, the work of building a new station between Musjid and Carnac Bunders has already commenced, and it is expected that it will be opened in the beginning of the new year.

TWO NOTORIOUS RUFFIANS.—Yesterday at the Girgaum Police Court before Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, one Rama Babajee, and Dhondoo Dadoo were charged, No. 1 with the theft of a paper from Rowjee Baboo, and No 2 with assaulting him Upon the evidence adduced they were both adjudged guilty: No. 1 was sentenced to one month's rigorous imprisonment, and No. 2 fined Rs. 10. with the alternative of fifteen days' rigorous imprisonment.

ATTEMPTED BURGLARY.—A gimlet and a small crowbar were made over to the police on Sunday by a Borah named Abdool Ali Luckmanjee. He states that on the previous night, a person was seen prowling about the back of his house, and that on being challenged he dropped the implements and ran away. Complainant's house was broken into about twelve months ago, and Rs 300 worth of property stolen therefrom.

A CARELESS COACHMAN.—At the [illegible]Fort Police Court yesterday before Mr. Cooper, the Senior Magistrate, Mr. Inspector Burns applied for a summons against the coachman of Mr. Dinshaw Manockjee Petit. Mr. Burns said that the coachman had left the carriage at the Band Stand on Saturday evening last and had strolled away to some obscure part of the grounds, so that he could have no control over the horse in the event of any accident. His Worship granted the summons.

BURNT TO DEATH.—A Coroner's inquest was held on Sunday evening at C[illegible] Marwadda Street on the body of a girl named Mani[illegible], about 7 years of age, who died from burns accidentally received on the night of the 21st October last, as she was proceeding along the Musjid Bunder. A cracker was thrown out of the window of a house, and her clothes caught fire as it exploded on her. She was removed to the J. J. Hospital, where she remained under treatment until the 26th ult., when her parents took her home. She never recovered and ultimately expired on Sunday last. Verdict accordingly.

ADDITIONAL PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

THE P. AND O. Co.'s s.s. TEHERAN, Captain A W. Johnson, sailed yesterday for Aden and Suez, with English mail, and the following additional passengers:—

For Venice.—Mr Phelps, and child, Mr C. J. Orr, and Surg W. C. G steen.

THE MARKET FRAUDS CASE.

THE hearing of this case was resumed yesterday at the Fort Police Court before Mr. Cooper. After the twenty-eight accused had answered to their names, Mr. Khunderow continued the cross-examination of the witness. Hanumanta Bhicajee. Mr. Pedder, Municipal Commissioner, was present in Court and was subsequently re-sworn and cross-examined. Mr. Leslie Crawford conducted the prosecution, Mr. Hurrishunkur, Mr. Kunderao and Mr. Judge defended some of the prisoners.

The cross-examination of Hanmunta Bhicajee by Mr. Khunderao.—I was a witness on behalf of Keru. I do not remember whether prisoner Anandrao was the prosecutor. The peons used not to blame me if I attended to their business. They found fault with me a year ago but never blamed me for the last year. Twelve months ago if I did not sometimes do their work, namely, that of recovering money for them, I was threatened by them that I would be turned out. It was once only when I mentioned to one Mr Jamsetjee Mandun about the oppression exercised by the peons saying that in three days peons extorted twelve rupees from me. I was never taken before Mr Higgins in the course of the last year for any complaint. I was once turned out by Mr. Higgins last year. They never slapped me or kicked me but only threatened me if I did not do my duty properly. I dont recollect whether it was two years ago but it was within three years that I offered twelve rupees to peon Baghoo and he refused to take it. The complaint was lodged before Mr. Higgins.

Q. Will you swear it was three or two years ago? A—You better ask this question to Doctor Sahib, and he will better be able to answer this question than myself. I dont know to write, (laughter.)

The witness continued—Five out of the twelve rupees offered by me to prisoner No. 9 Bhagoo, were marked by the Doctor Sahib, I cannot assign any reason why Bhagoo refused to take money, but I think he suspected some treachery and must therefore have refused.

Q. He suspected that this was treachery and that you were a traitor. A. God knows that.

The witness continued—Mr. Higgins never accused me of bringing a false charge against the peons. I was turned out of the market by Mr. Higgins on the remonstrance of the sepoys three days after the twelve rupees were paid. Mr. Higgins attributed no reason, but he simply said go out. I used to make collections for payment to the peons at the end of each month, but the twelve rupees which were three days earnings only were paid in consequence of the Doctor Sahib having told me to do so. The peons on duty gave me instructions every day to make collections and this was in the morning immediately after Mr. Higgins had left the market. The peons used to point out the shops and say take from this shopkeeper one, from this two, and so. I was taken by the peon opposite to each shop and I did not take the trouble of examining the bad carcasses because I am not a good judge of meat. I had only to execute the orders. I cannot say whether there were bad carcasses in those shops. I was not only confronted with the shopkeepers but each of them was asked to pay, and if any body refused, his bad carcasses were taken away the next day. Mr. Higgins used to come to the market every morning and go round the whole market. There used to be kept a box in the market where the butchers used to keep their implements. I only made one complaint to Jamsetjee Mandanwalla. No one was present when I paid money to the peons. I dont remember when I paid to prisoner No 5, or 6, or 9 I only recollect that peons on duty used to receive in the evening. I dont recollect in what month I paid to prisoner No 12, or 13, or 15.

Re-examined by Mr. Crawford—The peon on duty used to point out each shop to me and the shopkeeper use to hear what the sepoy said. I cannot say who was on duty last month. Prisoner No. 8 Deojee was on duty this month at the Fort Market. It is true prisoners Nos. 3, 6 11, 12, 13, 15 were on duty at the Fort Market, and they received payments from me.

Mr. Pedder, the Municial Commissioner was then called, re-sworn, and the information he laid was read over to him. He was then cross-examined by Mr. Judge:—What I have stated in the information just read over to me is correct. I did not communicate the information I received to Mr Higgins. I have no reason to doubt the integrity of Mr Higgins. It is very common to take presents of fruits and flowers on holidays and other Hindoo or Mahomedan festivals. I had considerable doubt as to his being fit for the inquiry I wanted to make. I have taken any such present from a resident in Bombay, but I have occasionally received from the Sirdars who come to visit me from up-country. I certainly did require a man of integrity and intelligence to make the inquiry I wanted made, and I did not entrust Mr. Higgins with this business, because I thought Mr. Higgins would let the matter out and disclose what I was doing. Mr Higgins has on one or two occasions made enquiries but found out nothing, and this was one of the reasons why I did not take him into my confidence. I have now made up my mind to dismiss him.

His Worship then intimated that the case would be adjourned till 12 o'clock to-day.

INDIAN NEWS.

DEATHS IN CALCUTTA.—During the week ended the 14th of November there were 283 deaths registered in Calcutta, being an increase of 7 over those of the previous week. The death-rate was 32·26 per 1,000 per annum. There were one death from small-pox, 10 from cholera, 25 from dysentery, 13 from diarrhœa, 128 from fevers, and 93 from "other causes." The deaths are thus classified:—15 Christians, 195 Hindus and 73 Muhammadans.—*Englishman.*

A DISTURBANCE IN MADRAS.—Maddox Street was the scene of rather a serious disturbance on Wednesday night. An East Indian, employed in the medical profession, having sat over his evening potations till he had ceased to be master of his own actions, armed himself with a hatchet, and ran madly down the street, threatening to cut down every passenger he met. Happily the police arrested him in his wild flight, and gave him ample time for sober reflection in the lock-up.—*Madras Mail.*

LAWRENCE ASYLUM.—Government have made, or have decided to make, a considerable grant of money, for the purpose of opening out an experimental farm at Lovedale, in connection with the Lawrence Asylum. This is decidedly a move in the right direction. Such a farm will answer the double purpose of testing the probability of real farming on the Neilgherries, and of providing the Asylum with a good industrial school for the boys. There is every reason to believe that this farm will prove an exception to the general run of Government ventures, and show an annual balance to credit.—*Neilgherry Courier.*

DISTINGUISHED VISITORS.—Miss Baring, daughter of the Viceroy of India, and her brother, Captain Baring, and some friends came up from Galle yesterday in the Serendib on a visit to the Governor. We believe they return to Galle to meet the next P. and O. boat from England. It will be within the recollection of our readers that the Hon. Miss Baring was a fellow passenger with Mr. Gregory on his visit home early in the year. The unfortunate delay of the Surat will lead to the stay of these distinguished visitors to Ceylon, being much circumscribed. There will be scarcely time for them to obtain an adequate idea of the beauties of our cultivated and forest-clad hill-regions.—*Ceylon Observer.*

THE CALCUTTA SAILORS' HOME.—On Tuesday evening an entertainment was given to the seamen in port, at the Sailors' Home, to a very numerous company of "Jacks" and visitors. Mrs. Avery and her friends were large contributors towards the success of the evening, and Mr. Sidney, whose *forte* is one highly appreciable by such an audience as assembled in the Sailors' Home, had a most flattering reception. The chair was occupied by Mr James Wilson, and a brief address was given by Mr. Rose, the honorary secretary. The pianoforte was furnished by Messrs. Burkinyoung and Co., as usual, without charge. The sailors seemed heartily to enjoy the entertainment, and their enjoyment is not the least compensation to those who furnish or contribute to the entertainment.—*Indian Daily News.*

MADRAS DIOCESAN CONFERENCE.—The Madras Diocesan Conference is to be held, in the Doveton College Hall, on Friday next, at 5 30 P. M. The Lord Bishop of Madras is to preside. The following is the order of business on the occasion:—1. Prayer. 2. Address by the Lord Bishop. 3. Report of the Committee appointed to consider the subject of Temperance. The Venerable the Archdeacon. 4. The training of European and Eurasians in Industrial S[illegible]chool. The Rev. R. C. W. Raban. *The services of [illegible] Church.*—How can they best be modified so as [illegible] meet local requirements? What hours of servic[illegible] are best in this climate at the various seasons of the year? The Rev. Dr. Strachan. *Church Financ[illegible]*—The best system of collecting and administer[illegible]ing the alms of congregations in this Diocese. Lieut.-C[illegible]olonel Childers.—*Madras Times.*

[illegible]OMBINING BUSINESS WITH PLEASURE.—Among the passengers on board the P. and O. Steamer Peshawar to Calcutta is the Rev. Mr. A. N. Somerville, of Glasgow, described by an English paper as about to take a cold weather pleasure trip to, and through India, being now on his way to the capital. He combines business with pleasure by coming out in connection with the Anglo-Indian Christian Union. "Fervent prayer was offered" in Moorgate Hall just before his embarkation, "for a blessing on his work among our countrymen and other English speaking people in India." Mr. Somerville, junior, accompanies his father, as a precentor, or musical deacon, and will conduct the "service of song" This Evangelistic pleasure party is expected to reach Calcutta during the "Week of Prayer for Young Men.

THE HURDUI FAIRS.—Mewra Ghat, a small out-of-the way village in the Hurdui district, has put on its holiday attire, owing to the fair annually held,—to which people from all parts of the country flock to bathe in a small branch of the sacred Gunga which sluggishly meanders by it. Mewra, the village at which the fair is held, is 22 miles from Hurdui, just opposite the ancient city of Kunnonj, from which it is distant only about five miles. The gathering was a very large one this year, and the sea of faces something astonishing. Our correspondent describes himself as having been fairly amazed as he beheld the immense masses of people thronging to the river-side at the hour of the nahan on the 23rd. It is estimated that fully 150,000 people were present, the 'fair sex' showing in greatest numbers. The fair appears to be one of barter, as well as a religious festival, and numbers of merchants have been driving a glorious trade in all sorts of wares.—*Lucknow Times.*

STRIKE ON THE MADRAS TRAMWAY—The public were put to very great inconvenience yesterday morning through the non-running of the cars, and hundreds who daily come into town by these conveyances found it no easy matter to get to their offices by any other. But in this instance we are glad to say the Company are free from all blame, the fault lies at the door of the Police. The cars began to run as usual at eight and all went well till nine, when, because several of the horsekeepers had been arrested and taken off the cars for not running on before them, the drivers all refused to start their conveyances until the men, who were unjustly detained, were set free, nor did they turn too till past eleven, at which hour the men were released. We do not know but what after the remarks that fell from the Magistrate on Tuesday, these men have not a good case against the Police for wrongful detention, but this we do know that the Police in arresting the men after those same remarks have given another proof of how little they know of their duty, and how utterly unfit they are to perform that little.—*Madras Times.*

PROSELYTISM IN THE NATIVE ARMY—Referring to a paragraph in our issue of the 11th instant, regarding the closing of the school in the Lines of the 32nd Muzbee Sikhs, hitherto under the management of a clergyman of the C. M. S., we have it on the best authority, and are glad to be able to state, that we were premature in saying that the school had been closed. So far from that, we now hear that a compromise has been effected satisfactory to both parties. The commanding officer, fully alive to the usefulness of the school, has not withdrawn his support, but has arranged that the Christian sepoys may attend the religious instruction for the first hour if they wish to do so, the remaining hours being devoted to the usual secular instruction. This is as it ought to be No Commanding Officer would be justified in sanctioning active proselytism in his lines; this would be contrary to the Queen's proclamation of neutrality; on the other hand, it would, in our opinion, be equally unjustifiable for the opportunity for religious teaching, voluntarily attended, to be withdrawn. The compromise, to which we have referred, solves the religious difficulty in the best manner. It is right to say that this desirable result has been brought about, as much by the consideration, good sense and courtesy of the Officer Commanding, as by the tact and judgment of the C. M. S. Clergyman.—*Civil and Military Gazette.*

ARCHÆOLOGICAL REMAINS.—The local Kartik bathing place called Deokali near Kherri is one compensation to the Hindoo inhabitants for their isolated position and primitive civilization. It cannot compete as regards the number of devotees with the better known Brahma-varta, the modern Bithoor, the residence of the Ex-Peshwa and his notorious successor Nana Sahib. Nor can it attempt to equal in historical interest the sacred *Parihar*, the abode of Sita during her banishment by Ram, the birth place of her sons Kusha and Lava, and the residence of the Aryan Homer Valmiki. Local tradition states that this place was the scene of the famous sepent—*yagya* or sacrifice by Raja Janmejaya, whose career is introduced at the biginning of the Mahabharata. In the centre of a dense *bel* jungle stands the temple, dedicated to Shiva, in the most antique style of Hindoo Architecture. Facing it is an old tank with the ruins of masonry steps leading down to the water all round it. Here and there are to be seen large ruins indicative of considerable grandeur in the remote past. Many annually repair to this place to obtain purification by bathing in the sacred tank, and worshipping in the temple. The whole of this district is rich in objects of archæological interest, and a thorough investigation of the ruins of Deokali and Gokarun Nath would doubtless throw considerable light on many obscure passages in the early history of Brahmanism. In the neighbourhood also are the aboriginal tribe of *Tharoos*, proverbial for the rather scarce quality, in this degenerate age of *veracity*, history of whose charactor, customs, and language offers a mine of wealth to the student of Ethnology and Philology.

REWARDS FOR BRAVERY.—On the 3rd October, two women who were crossing the Palar near Vaniembaddy in the Salem District, were washed away and were drifting down the current, when a Head Constable who was standing on the bank, induced two boatmen named Appasamy and Moonoosamy, to venture into the river, which was running rapidly. The boatmen jumped into the stream and swam with considerable difficulty to the women, whom they brought on shore. The women were very much exhausted, but after sometime were brought round. Again, in the Bellary District one Kaderigadu, while cutting grass by a channel leading from the Purghi Tank, saw a man named Papannah floating down the stream, which is about two men's depth. He jumped in, swam to the man, and brought him to the shore in an insensible state. It appears the man had thrown himself into the water from *tedium vitæ* from being unable to bear any longer the pain of the chronic diarrhœa from which he had been suffering for three months. Under these circumstances, the Magistrates of the two Districts wrote to Government and recommended that these men should be rewarded for their bravery. It was suggested that the boatmen should each be presented with a bangle worth 50 rupees with a suitable inscription on it; and that the man from Bellary should be given 20 rupees. Government has sanctioned the rewards, but has reduced the value in the first case to 25 rupees for each man. It is notified as the opinion of Government, that the best mode o showing their approbation in cases of resistance to robbers and the like, would be by the award of medals—gold, silver, or bronze—according to the nature of the achievement. The officer in charge of the Museum has been requested to submit specimens of dies, which it is presumed, could be cast at Madras, with their cost.—*Madras Mail.*

CABUL AFFAIRS.

SHERE ALI's eldest son, a prince of great spirit and bravery, was slain in a hand-to-hand encounter with his own uncle in the battle of Kujbbaz in 1815, and his loss for a time considerably affected the Ameer's intellect. Driven from his throne and compelled to lead a shifting guerilla life, the Ameer spent the years, from 1865 to 1868, mainly in Balkh, while active operations were entrusted to his son Yakoob. The military address and enterprize of this prince restored his father to the throne, and shortly after His Highness received the recognition of the British Government and substantial aid in consolidating his power. When the Indian Government began to take an active interest in the Ameer's affairs, Lord Mayo was naturally anxious that a successor should be fixed upon to save the country from that war of brothers which has ever occurred in the family of Dost Mahomed when there was a vacancy on the throne. The Ameer has three sons surviving—Yakoob, Ibrahim and Abdullah Jan. The two elder are in the prime of life, and could be expected to be quite capable of taking up the reigns of Government at any time. But the whole of the Ameer's affection seems to be centred on his son Abdullah, who is as yet only a boy. The Government of India was naturally anxious that a prince of the ability and experience of Yakoob Khan should be chosen as his father's successor, and has brought all the influence which it could command, to bear upon His Highness for this purpose. But the Ameer, without openly refusing compliance, went on intriguing in favour of Abdullah, until he drove his son Yakoob away from the capital to Herat in a state of semi-rebellion. He then appears to have succeeded in inducing the principal Sirdars to swear fealty to his son Abdullah. Naturally enough Yakoob rebelled and threatened to march upon the capital to assert his rights. We believe the Indian Government interposed its good offices, and saved the country for a while from another civil war. An impression seems to be conveyed by the latest Indian papers that Yakoob Khan had come to the capital under assurance of safety from the British Government, in which case the Ameer's treachery will doubtless lead to active steps being taken. We shall not be surprised, if the telegram is correct, to hear rather stirring news from India before long.—*Ceylon Times.*

FIRE ON BOARD THE P. & O. S. S. PESHAWUR.

WE understand that a fire occurred on board this steamer which left our roads yesterday on its road to Calcutta, but fortunately was got under very promptly. [illegible] appears that the Company have recently tried to introduce, instead of blue or other current nautical lights, a composition consisting of the colours of their penant so as to distinguish themselves from other shipping. The chest containing this composition was lodged in the chart room in company with gunpowder, and also signal rockets. From some cause or other these new fangled lights [illegible] spontaneous combustion—luckily just [illegible] after washing decks when the hoses were [illegible] at hand, and thus the fire was completely subdued in 10 minutes. The hoses, we understand, were brought into play in about 2 minutes after the fire was reported. The whole thing was extinguished so rapidly that but few passengers and none of the ladies knew of its existence. An act of cool courage is related in conection with the disaster. The captain who was on the bridge, which is situated directly above the chart-room in which the fire occurred, remembered that gunpowder was also in the room. He shouted out, "Be quick, my men, there is gunpowder there"; when the chief officer, Mr. Stuart, at once took hold of a hose, and, advancing within reach of the flames, deliberately directed its contents on the chest, and the officers seconding him the greatest danger was averted. Luckily the charts relating to the Indian side of the voyage were in his own cabin, which, however, he had kindly given up to a sick lady, and he had been sleeping in the chart-room, which he had only quitted about ten minutes before the explosion took place. We may also mention that fires arising from the same cause occurred on board the Surat which caused the late delay in the mails, and the Cathay, which arrived in Bombay on the 12th instant, bringing the mail of the 23rd ultimo. We trust that after these practical experiences on board three of their steamers the great P. and O. will not in future try experiments on board their passenger and mail steamers.—*Madras Athenæum.*

EUROPEAN EXTRACTS.

COMMERCIAL INTEREST IN INDIA.

ON Tuesday Sir George Campbell, late Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, met the members of the Greenock Chamber of Commerce in the Council-chambers of the town, and addressed them on Commercial subjects connected with India. As he was not now, he said, a member of the Government, but an advising member of the Council, he believed he could speak with authority on at least some points connected with the commerce of India With reference to shipping he could say that relatively the position of British ship-builders had improved in India, and British steamers had been triumphant over the maritime navies of all other countries. The opening of the Suez Canal had proved most beneficial to the British ship-builders and ship-owners, and he could assure them that the Government did not lose sight of the shipping in erest. He had heard that there was a dulness in the building of large steamers of late and that sailing ships were now taking the place of steamers, and he went on to show that steam to the East would sooner or later take precedence of sailing ships. Sir George then proceeded to speak of the changes which had occurred in the management of the port of Calcutta. This port of Calcutta, as it was called, had been begun with admirable spirit and had been carried on with success, improvements made in a few years having been very great. Quays, cranes, sheds, and tramways bad been provided and a very great deal indeed had been done by the Port Trust to improve the harbour. It had also proved an enormous financial success. No doubt the charges were still high. Many thought that much of the money which had been spent on improvements should not be taken from income, and that it would be a better course to place the cost of many of the improvements to capital. Be that as it might, he maintained that it was better to do too much out of income rather than too little. The Port Trust was confined entirely to the harbour, and it did not take any charge of the river, which was still in the hands of the Government. The number of losses in the river, he maintained, had not been great, although there had been many groundings. Since the introduction of steam the Government had been applying itself to the task of improving the river. The pilot department had been remodelled and every effort was being made to make the port of Calcutta as cheap as possible, consistent with safe navigation and proper accommodation. Sir George justified his action in closing Port Canning, established, he said, by a limited liability company as a rival port to Calcutta, and stated that all who were not pecuniarily interested in that venture were as one that it was better to have it closed. He next referred to the dredging which had been done to the Hooghly and which had so much improved the navigation of that river. At Bombay the accommodation provided was not so good, he said, as at Calcutta: but the Government had at present a comprehensive scheme, prepared by an eminent Scotch engineer, regarding docks for Bombay, who had also made a survey of many other harbours, and it would soon be laid before them for adoption. He hoped the wreck of many great steamers engaged in the Indian trade would not discourage ship-owners from continuing to build more, as he believed that the losses arose nearly in every case from the imperfect knowledge of and mistakes in the navigation of the Indian seas; but he believed that with a class of superior officers errors of navigation would be avoided. For 30 years the Peninsular and Oriental Company never lost one steamer through storms. Any losses they had sustained had been entirely traceable to carelessness. The Red Sea, he maintained, was not difficult of navigation, and he held that if a good look out were kept on board steamers and the compasses were right, mariners could hardly go wrong. If competent men could be got, Sir George was of opinion that losses would be smaller by the Suez route to India, than by any other navigation in the world. On the subject of coolie emigration, Sir George said that as this was a question of great benefit to emigrants and planters, he had given it much attention, and while he disclaimed having any aversion or hostility to this emigration, he had been compelled to establish such rules as would secure fair play and justice to the coolies. An experiment had been tried with success to carry coolies to their destination by steamers rather than by sailing ships, and he thought a great benefit would be done if steamers were more employed in the work. With regard to tea planting, he was sanguine that it had now entered upon a very promising and successful career, It had had its ups and downs, but he was now certain that tea planting in Bengal had entered upon real success. He disapproved the plantations formed by limited liability companies, but maintained that private enterprise would succeed in the highest degree. Sir George proceeded to justify the position taken up by him with reference to the disposal of waste lands, and maintained that the proper way was to give tracts to men of small means, who paid money for them, and showed thereby that they had a *bona fide* interest in the land, rather than that large tracts should be given to persons for jobbing purposes. He was sanguine that the tea trade of India would soon rival that of China.—*Times*, Nov. 5.

THE ALLEGED STOCK EXCHANGE FRAUDS.

THE inquiry into the charges against Messrs. J. Aspinall, J. S. Muir, S. Gurney Fry, G. P. Knocker, and others, for having, in connection with the Eupion Fuel and Gas Company (Limited), conspired by false pretences to deceive and defraud members of the Stock Exchange, has been twice before the Lord Mayor during the past week, and further adjourned. A mass of evidence has been taken.

Mr. Walter Charles Parker, secretary to the managers of the Stock Exchange, having offices in New Court, Throgmorton Street, said he was acquainted with the rules under which new companies obtained a quotation or settlement on the Exchange. The committee required to have laid before them the prospectus, the articles of association, the original application for shares, certificates as to the number of shares allotted, the bankers' pass-book, and other documents in connection with each new company. An application is usually made by the secretary or broker of the company or some one interested, to Mr. Slaughter, the secretary of the Share and Loan Department of the Stock Exchange, to whom are supplied the documents required under the rules. Mr. Slaughter would then post in the Exchange a notice that the application had been made, and he would examine all the papers and documents produced. When they were all in order he would bring them up to Mr. Levien, or to the witness, to be submitted to the committee at their next meeting. The papers were then examined by the committee, and, if approved, a settlement would be granted. An application was made for a settling day, and a quotation in the official list for the Eupion Fuel and Gas Company on April 7, by a letter signed by Sir R. W. Carden and Co. and other brokers. With the application was sent Mr Slaughter's report upon the documents furnished by the company. The witness produced a letter signed by Mr. George Knocker and Mr. Parratt, the chairman, certifying that 34,365 shares had been applied for by the public and allotted; that £17,182 10s. had been paid on allotment; that 15,000 shares had been allotted to the vendors; and that Sir Robert W. Carden and Co. had been appointed brokers to the company. He also produced a further letter from Mr. Knocker, stating that 35,000 shares had been allotted to the public, and 15,000 to the vendor, making up the whole share capital—50,000 shares of £1 each; also the company's prospectus and engineer's report on the patents, the articles of association, and a copy of the agreement of March 7 between the company and the defendant Fry. The committee also saw the bankers' pass-book and the original letters of application. The company was subsequently admitted to a settlement and quotation on the Stock Exchange. The settling day in September was the 30th. The rule in this case against the settling brokers was suspended by the Stock Exchange. He thought he fully understood the procedure of the Stock Exchange. The first complaint was on September 29. In this instance, the shares could not have been bought in against the brokers until October 10. (Mr. Straight said the summonses were issued against the defendants on October 2. He would show that the shares could have been delivered at that time.) The committee of the Stock Exchange suspended the rule about Oct. 6. He had not heard before this case of people who had no interest in a company applying for shares and signing blank transfers. He had not heard that members of the Stock Exchange frequently got other people to apply for shares for them. It might have been done, but he knew nothing of it.

Mr. John Richardson, a financial agent at 8 Great Winchester Street Buildings, said he had known Mr. Charles Knocker for six or seven years. He first heard of the Eupion Fuel and Gas Company from him about Sept. 7 or Sept 8. Mr. Knocker asked him if he had any objection to purchase 1,000 shares in the company on account of Mr. Joseph Aspinall, to whom he had been introduced some four or five months before. Witness, knowing the respectability of both Mr. Knocker and Mr. Aspinall, consented to purchase the shares. Mr. Knocker wanted him to become a director, but he declined. On Oct. 1, he heard that he had been appointed director of the company, and 15,000 shares were transferred into his name from that of Mr. Parratt. At the same time he signed blank re-transfers. His clerk had placed the papers before him and he signed them carelessly, and without knowing what they were about. Afterwards he went to Mr. Aspinall's office. He told him he did not understand the business, and was getting very anxious about the matter. Aspinall said it was a perfectly legitimate transaction altogether, and he need not be ashamed or alarmed about it He (the witness) begged of him to get the matter speedily arranged. He was then looking for the delivery of the shares from the brokers. He had then become acquainted with the fact that the same buyer was the seller of the shares. The witness's liability was about 18,000*l.*

[illegible]NDIAN RAILWAYS.

THE following letters on this subject have been published in the *Times* during the week:—

SIR,—Will you permit me to offer a few remarks on the three several letters whi[illegible] *Times* [illegible] on Octo[illegible] subject [illegible] of Gen[illegible] or may [illegible] internal [illegible] submit t[illegible] subject, and [illegible] to the questio[illegible] rates me soundly [illegible] the Council of Ind[illegible] states [illegible] controversy "is absolutely not worth a [illegible] compared with these questions." Then follow his pet projects. But who compared the questions? Admitting, for the sake of argument, that the works in which the gallant general takes so much interest are of pre-eminent importance, that is no reason why a word should not be said on other subjects, even by a member of the Council of India; but it will perhaps be a relief to the general to be informed that it is now upwards of three years since I resigned my seat in Council, and I do not therefore fairly come within the scope of his tirade. "Might we not courteously suggest that members of Council should be consulting some advisers as to their own duties, and trying to obtain some real knowledge of their own position in the transit question, rather than advising the shareholders about their position?" But what has all this wool-gathering to do with the subject under discussion? It appears to me that the only practical, but not very sagacious, observation in the general's letter is as follows:—"What upon earth have we got to do with the net receipts of the railways?" It would probably be difficult for Sir Arthur Cotton to deal with "net receipts" in his irrigation and internal transit schemes; but I understand the net receipts of a railway to be that part or portion of the "take" or "gross receipts" which remains after all the cost of maintenance and management, and all the expenses properly chargeable to revenue, have been provided for, and which is then honestly available to the shareholders in the shape of dividend. Now, take for example the East Indian Railway. Its shareholders are now receiving some 6 per cent. on their capital invested. If the Indian Government take over this railway, as I apprehended it will on the first opportunity which presents itself, this 6 per cent. per annum will, according to my calculations, be very considerably more than will suffice to pay the annuity for seventy-four years; the balance will be an immediate gain to the revenues of India, and the railways at the expiration of the term of seventy-four years will become the absolute and exclusive property of the Indian Government.

Now for "Neither Party." He confines his observations to the "annuity commutation clause," and affirms that "any ignorance which may prevail on the subject can scarcely be attributable to any lack of information furnished by the companies." It is not necessary and it would be useless to attempt to divine the several causes which have led to this ignorance on the part of the shareholders; but I again repeat that it is my firm belief and conviction that "a vast majority of the shareholders" were ignorant of their position under this annuity commutation clause; and I distinctly declare that of the many shareholders with whom I have been in communication since the publication of my letter in the *Times*, not one had the slightest conception that their 'guaranteed dividend" was convertible into a "terminable annuity;" but I will give you a case in point, and "*ex uno discomnes.*" A friend of mine, the widow of a clergyman, was paying me a visit last week; she was a shareholder in Indian railways to the extent of 8,000*l.* She went into Brighton one day to luncheon and met several friends. It so happened that six of the party were interested in these Indian securities, and it so happened that not one of the six had the slightest inkling of the point in question. My friend sold her shares and at double the premium at which she bought them "Neither Party" may retort that women and children are not expected to understand these matters, but in my friend's case her money was in the hands of trustees, and one of them was a shrewd man of business in the City. Further, if "Neither Party" would take the trouble to inquire at some of the largest banks and insurance offices in the City who have been in the habit of holding these securities, he would find that ignorance on this subject is more prevalent than he supposes. I am very glad to learn that "Neither Party" considers the terms of the clause in question are clear and unequivocal. Disappointment amongst the shareholders, to a certain extent, is, to my mind, inevitable; but I quite agree with "Neither Party," that the annuity, whatever the exact amount may be, "would necessarily rank as a first-class negotiable security," and on this subject I cannot do better than quote the following paragraph from a second letter I wrote to the Duke of Argyll on Feb. 2, 1872, viz.:—

"I quite agree with —— that the declaration of our intention to purchase, whenever made, can hardly fail to bring down the value of our Government railway shares. It most assuredly will have that effect, but the longer the truth is concealed from the shareholders, the greater will be the panic and the heavier will be the loss they will have to sustain. I entertain a confident belief that if the subject was now bruited and discussed the loss would be fairly and equally divided and discounted, and that it would not have the effect of bringing down the shares below their par value; and although the operation would result in incalculable advantage to the revenues of India, the terminable annuities which would be created would become a favourite investment with the public, and thus enable shareholders who might feel so disposed to change their investments. I cannot, however, conceive by what process of reasoning —— is prepared to support the second part of his proposition—viz., that such a declaration 'would impair our own credit and raise our borrowing rate.'"

To my simple understanding a directly contrary effect would be produced; instead of impairing our credit, the improved financial position which we should occupy would greatly advance our credit and reduce our borrowing rate. It appears to me that it is most improbable, and that it would be a most unwise mode of procedure, that the Government should pay off the shareholders in what "Neither Party" calls a lump sum. The Government, to pay off the East Indian Railway alone, would have to go into the market for a loan of thirty millions—an operation in itself so large that it could not be effected without glutting the market and raising the borrowing rate beyond the sum which I calculate would be payable in the shape of an annuity. I am really ashamed to trespass so much on your space and patience, but one word in answer to "F. H. O.," whose letter appears in the *Times* of yesterday. He observes, "The essential question is, at what rate of interest is this annuity to be calculated?" I answer his question thus—The contract provides "that the rate of interest which shall be used in calculating such annuity" is to be "the average rate of interest during the two preceding years received in London upon public obligations of the East India Company," and this question will have to be determined "by the Governor and Deputy-Governor of the Bank of England for the time being." If the question were now ripe for decision, the rate would be under 4 per cent, inasmuch as the Indian Government can borrow money under that rate, and their 4 per cent. loan is at a premium. In your editorial article—I have not your exact words before me at present—you observe it is very evident Mr. Macnaghten has a very great admiration for the directors of the Home Board.

Now, on this point I am anxious to quote a paragraph from a further letter I wrote to the Duke of Argyll, Feb. 19, 1872:—

"I wish to state I have no intention of saying anything in the slightest degree disrespectful to the directors of the Home Boards. Many of them are my personal friends, and I have no doubt they will do their duty as I would, if I were in their place, to their constituents. But it so happens that in this particular question their interests are diametrically opposed to the interests of the Government of India, and, in my opinion, those who recommend 'reticence' to your Grace are unconsciously playing the game against the Government of India."

I have no more to say. "*Animam liberavi meam.*" In your columns the subject has been fairly ventilated and discussed, and the shareholders must now look after their own interests—yours obediently,

Ovingdean, Nov. 3.

E. MACNAGHTEN.

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SIR,—In the correspondence which precedes your able article of this day, and in that article itself, the very important part of Clause 22 of the agreement between the Indian Government and the companies seems to have escaped notice. I allude to the words—"But subject to such debts and liabilities, if any, as may have been incurred to the Government of India, exculsive of any arrears of the interest on the capital of the said railway company paid by the Secretary of State and under the conditions of this agreement, which shall not have been repaid," &c.

Half the net profits of the lines beyond 5 per cent.

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…ERCIAL INTELLIG…

…SDAY EVENING…

…sterday's Liverpo… dull, Surats de… this…

…however, …ess clause …true policy …way up those …the former will in …erest, slowly, perhaps, …yours obediently,

FREDERICK [illegible],
…Indian Railway Company.

…venture to trouble you with a few figures, …you may perhaps think worth insertion, with a …to show what will be the effect upon holders of …Indian Railway stock of the Purchase and Commutation Clauses 25 and 26 of the contracts between the …and the India Office. Assuming, for purposes …of estimate, that the average price of one of the stocks …during three years previous to notice under Clause 25 is …per cent., and that the average rate at which the …India Office has borrowed money during two years …previous is 4 per cent., then, under Clause 25, for each …l. of the stock in question, 115l. would be paid, or, …under Clause 26, an annuity for the remainder of ninety-…years would be given. The amount of this annuity may be arrived at as follows:—1l. per annum for …seventy-four years on the 4 per cent table is equivalent …present value to 23.63l.; 115l. is therefore equivalent to …4l. 17s. 4d. per annum. It results that if the clauses …referred to should be put in force, a present holder of …100l. railway stock might a few years hence find himself possessed, in lieu thereof, of a terminable annuity of 4l. 17s. 4d. per annum, a result which, I fear, would be disappointing to many private investors.—I am, Sir, yours obediently,

A LONDON BANKER.

On the same subject, the *Times*, in a leading article …the following:—

When Lord Dalhousie, more than twenty years ago, penned the able minute upon which the Guaranteed Railway System of India was founded he was far from forecasting the multitude of controversies and problems which in so short a time were destined to grow up around and within the broad questions of policy which his resolute and energetic nature disposed of with unhesitating and imposing decision. No doubts troubled the eager intelligence of the Governor-General, and for several years the rulers of India continued … The same confidence. The progress of the Indian railways was, perhaps, not rapid when measured by the American standard, and the work of pushing them forward was found to be a most costly business. Lord Dalhousie had based his calculations on the assumption that the average outlay for construction would be no more than 5,000l. per mile, and that it should never exceed 8,500l.; but the actual experience of the enterprise showed that in no case was the expenditure lower than the highest fi… the Governor-General's minute, …

…came into being …very bad one for …that very reason it …holders. The direc… …easy-going, …handed way of dealing, …when the sceptre passed away from them to the servants of the Queen the traditions of their rule remained in force. Indian Railway securities during the past twenty years have been liberally dealt with by the Indian Government, and have enjoyed a corresponding degree of favour with English investors.

The guarantee of 5 per cent. interest, backed by a security which was held to be not inferior to that of Consols, threw out a tempting bait to large classes of people in this country who have ordinarily no disposition to indulge in speculation, but who were well inclined to a more substantial return upon their capital than was afforded by "the sweet simplicity of the Three per Cents." Professional men anxious to make an adequate provision for their families, widows and spinsters with small sums of money on the interest of which they had to live, flew to the "garranteed" 5 per cent. of the Indian Railways as an investment at once safe and satisfying. The shares of the Indian companies were eagerly sought after, and at the close of the year 1872 the number of registered proprietors of Indian Railway Securities was 61,940. The investment was almost exclusively of English capital, for only 388 native shareholders were then registered; and out of nearly ninety-four millions of capital issued only one million and a quarter had been subscribed in India. But while Indian railway shares were thus regarded as among the safest securities upon the money market, the Government of India was growing more and more discontented with the results and the prospects of the guarantee system. Some five years since what was long before plain to other people was at length discovered by the Indian Government—namely, that the construction of Indian railways by joint stock companies was unsatisfactory in every way, that it was neither rapid nor well planned, neither efficient nor economical. The same sort of conviction has been making itself felt with regard also to the management of the existing lines. The former developement of opinion has caused a change of policy, and all new lines are to be constructed directly by the Government. The latter phase of thought has not as yet produced any effect, but the question whether and how the management of the existing guranteed railways in India should be transferred from the joint stock companies to the State has been raised in a fashion which must be regarded as ominous by many respectable people who have invested their money in the companies' shares with an unwavering faith in the infallibility of their brokers and an ingenuous unconcern for the needs of India in respect of railway communication. Mr. Macnaghten's letter to the Duke of Argyll was originally written and laid before the Secretary of State three years ago, but it bears testimony to a strong pressure which is probably brought to bear upon every Government. It would be very rash to assume that Mr Macnaghten's advice will be acted upon by the Marquis of Salisbury—the Duke of Argyll did, indeed, put it aside, apparently without comment, for more than two years—but the mere fact that it has been given should be sufficient to make holders of Indian Railway Stock consider very carefully the covenants by which the Government of India is bound to secure them in their present advantageous position.

The relation in which the shareholders of the guaranteed Indian railways stand to the Indian Government is, according to the belief of the vast majority of investors, simply that of an acting party to a guarantor. But Mr Macnaghten reminds the Indian Government and the shareholders, and all the rest of the world, that this relation is complicated and coloured by various and very peculiar covenants, which the Indian Government had perhaps lost sight of during all the past twenty years, and which, at any rate up to the present, it has had no chance of enforcing. However this may be, we may be sure that the people who have been used to invest in Indian Railway Stock did not trouble themselves to understand the complex stipulations of the original bargain. It was generally assumed that the "Government guarantee" meant 5 per cent. for ever, and investors, following the lead of their brokers, acted upon this belief. The covenants recently printed will probably come like a new revelation upon the minds of most holders of Indian Railway Securities. They show that Mr Macnaghten's letter does not materially exaggerate the power of the Government over the …legal proprietary rights of the companies. Mr Ma… the purport suggested that the shareholders …, though wrapped up in some advice as…rbiage, is too clear to give rise to any serious debate. The Government of India is at present paying the difference between the net earnings of the railways and the guaranteed rate of interest, and this arrangement, so long as it lasts, entails a charge upon the Indian Exchequer without promising the State any ultimate participation in the property or its profits. But this, though the only part of the bargain to which the shareholders as a rule have looked, is only one side of it. On the other side, the Government stipulated that on the expiration of the twenty-fifth year from the conclusion of the original contract, and on the expiration of the fiftieth year, the State should have the right to take over the property of the companies on specified terms. These terms vary slightly in different cases, but the principle is that the Government may effect the purchase either by payment of a lump sum in cash or by an annuity. The cash payment must represent "the full amount of all the value of all the shares or capital stock" of the company issued at the date of the contract, "calculated according to the mean market value in London of such shares or stock respectively during the three years immediately preceding" the date of the purchase. It is not probable that this alternative of cash payment will be adopted so long as the Government can resort to the expedient of paying an annuity from the date of the purchase down to the expiration of ninety-nine years from the original contract.

This latter is the course which Mr. Macnaghten has urged; but his arguments, it must be remembered, cut both ways. If his policy secures a gain for the Government of India, it must entail a loss upon the investor in Indian Railway Stock. The first opportunity of effecting a compulsory purchase of any of the guaranteed Indian railways will occur a little more than four years hence; in other cases the Government has deferred or waived the right to secure the transfer at the end of the twenty-fifth year, so that the possibilities of future compulsory acquisition run, some of them, into the next century. But it is urged that if the earliest opportunity be not seized, and the fiftieth year be waited for, the Government will have to pay a much larger annual sum than if the first chance be taken. The present burden entailed by payment to the railways of the difference between the guaranteed interest and the net earnings is positively greater, according to Mr. Macnaghten, than the weight of the annuity would be, if now or speedily arranged. For the annuity is to cover the gross amount, principal and interest, of the estimated capital of the company in equal half-yearly instalments from the date of the purchase to the expiration of ninety-nine years from the original contract, "the rate of interest which shall be used in calculating such annuity being determined by the average rate of interest during the preceding two years received in London upon public obligations of the East India Company and other public obligations issued in London by the Secretary of State in Council, and which shall be ascertained by reference to the Governor or Deputy-Governor of the Bank of England for the time being." Of course, the annual payment will be much greater if the purchase be deferred to the end of the fiftieth year than if it be completed at the end of the twenty-fifth. This is the line of reasoning which Mr. Macnaghten advances on the part of the State. But what is the prospect it holds out to the shareholders? If the Government of India acts upon this advice, the security which was esteemed to be not only as unchallengeable but as permanent as Consols declines into a terminable annuity which will come to an end some seventy years hence. The rate of interest on which the annuity is to be calculated, being reckoned at the average rate on Indian Bonds, cannot be objected to; but many shareholders will feel aggrieved at this change in the character of the stock, should it be effected by the Government. It may be answered that they have to blame their own negligence or that of their brokers for omitting to ascertain the precise nature of the contract to which they became parties, but the Indian Government may think it worth while to consider whether an omission so general should be strictly dealt with.

SIR SAMUEL BAKER IN AFRICA.

SUCH a narrative as that related by Sir Samuel Baker in his "Ismailia," just published by Messrs. Macmillan and Co., has not appeared for a great length of time. Both on account of the author, the object of his travels, and the singular interest attaching to the places he visited, the work will be prized, affording, as it does, information of no ordinary kind in respect of that greatest of all existing curses—the African Slave Trade. In detailing the causes which led to the formation of the expedition he commanded, Sir Samuel Baker points out that the warm interest taken by Great Britain in the suppression of the nefarious traffic, and the private advice of the Prince of Wales—then a visitor in Egypt—had much to do with it. Of the actual reasons which the Viceroy gave for the step he took, the following firman, issued at the time, may be considered a fair explanation.

We, Ismail, Khedive of Egypt, considering the savage condition of the tribes which inhabit the Nile basin; considering that neither government, nor laws, nor security exists in those countries; considering that humanity enforces the suppression of the slave hunters who occupy those countries in great numbers; considering that the establishment of legitimate commerce throughout those countries will be a great stride towards future civilisation, and will result in the opening to steam navigation of the great equatorial lakes of Central Africa, and in the establishing a permanent government. . . . . We have decreed and now decree as follows: "An expedition is organised to subdue to our authority the countries situated to the south of Gondokoro, to suppress the slave trade, to introduce a system of regular commerce, to open to navigation the great lakes of the equator, and to establish a chain of military stations and commercial depots, distant at intervals of three days' march, throughout Central Africa, accepting Gondokoro as the base of operations. The supreme command of this expedition is confided to Sir Samuel White Baker, for four years, commencing from 1st April, 1869; to whom also we confer the most absolute and supreme power, even that of death over all those who may compose the expedition. We confer upon him the same absolute and supreme authority over all those countries belonging to the Nile basin south of Gondokoro."

That his Highness would lose considerably in the matter of mere popularity by this step was to be expected; but that he would gain vastly in the end was also assured. And it was with a full conviction of this that the force to be employed under Sir Samuel Baker was fitted out and speedily started. It consisted, we are …

…eventually start… necessary to enter into all the de… the number of vessels employed, or the na… suffice it to say that after terrible delays the force moved off about the beginning of December, 1869, and shortly afterwards reached Khartoum. The state in which the new commander found this celebrated place we will leave him to describe in his own words:

Khartoum was not changed externally; but I had observed with dismay a frightful change in the features of the country between Berber and the capital since my former visit. The rich soil on the banks of the river, which had a few years since been highly cultivated, had been abandoned. Now and then a tuft of neglected date palms might be seen, but the river's banks, formerly verdant with heavy crops, had become a wilderness. Villages once crowded had entirely disappeared—the population was gone. Irrigation had ceased. The night, formerly discordant with the creaking of countless water-wheels, was now silent as death. There was not a dog to howl for a lost master. Industry had vanished; oppression had driven the inhabitants from the soil. This terrible desolation was caused by the Governor-General of the Souldan, who, although himself an honest man, trusted too much to the honesty of others, who preyed upon the inhabitants. As a good and true Mohammedan, he left his territory to the sole care of God, and thus, trusting in Providence, he simply increased the taxes. In one year he sent to the Khedive his master £100,000 in hard dollars, wrung from the poor peasantry, who must have lost an equal amount in the pillage that accompanies the collection. The population of the richest province of the Soudan fled from oppression, and abandoned the country; and the greater portion betook themselves to the slave trade of the White Nile, where, in their turn, they might trample upon the rights of others; where, as they had been plundered, they would be able to plunder; where they could reap the harvest of another's labour, and where, free from the restrictions of a Government, they might indulge in the exciting and lucrative enterprise of slave hunting. Thousands had forsaken their homes, and commenced a life of brigandage on the White Nile.

Vessels to convey the army to Gondokoro were to have been ready here, but, as may be easily supposed, the Egyptian mind had not yet made itself up to action, and as a consequence the troops had to halt and remain till the beginning of February, 1870. Some little good, however, was achieved; among other things the formation of a kind of body guard, nicknamed the "Forty Thieves," which distinguished itself afterwards as a trustworthy, hard fighting, and loyal body of men. At length a start was made, and, with everything in their favour, the vessels steamed up the Blue Nile. About five days sufficed to bring them to Fashoda, the Government station in the Shillook country, a part of the Soudan territory, and thence the expedition pushed forward in the direction of Gondokoro. Of the incidents of travel which befel, we are treated to many in this excellent diary. Now it is a hippopotamus that bites at the crew of a canoe, and nearly disposes of some of the most valiant of the force, and now a hunt after antelopes. One such occurred the day after an order had been given to turn back, it being found impossible to move forward in this direction any further. Says Sir Samuel Baker:

A few minutes after starting both the steamers stuck fast. As I was walking the poop of the diahbeeah, I noticed with the telescope an antelope standing on the summit of an ant-hill about a mile and a quarter distant. There is no change so delightful as a little sport if you are in low spirits; thus, taking the rifle, I rowed up the river for about half a mile in the small boat, and then landing, I obtained the right wind. It was, of course, necessary to keep several tall ant-hills in a line with that upon which the antelope was standing, and to stoop so low that I could only see the horns of the animal upon the sky-line. In some places it was necessary to crawl upon the ground; this was trying work, on account of the sharp stumps of the burnt herbage, which punished the hands and knees. The fine charcoal dust from the recent fire was a trouble as the wind blew it into the eyes. The water-mark upon the ant-hills was about 10 inches above the base, proving the height of the annual floods; and a vast number of large water *helix*, the size of a man's fist, lay scattered over the ground destroyed and partially calcined by the late prairie fire. The sun was very hot, and I found crawling so great a distance a laborious operation. My eyes were nearly blinded with [illegible] and charcoal dust; but every now and then, as I carefully raised my head, I could see the horns of the antelope in the original position. At length I arrived at the base of the last ant-hill from which I must take my shot. There were a few tufts of low scrub growing on the summit. To these I climbed, and digging my toes firmly into an inequality in the side of the hill, I planted my elbows well on the surface, my cap being concealed by the small bushes and tufts of withered grass. The antelope was standing unconsciously about 170 yards, or, as I then considered, about 180 yards from me, perfectly motionless, and much resembling a figure fixed upon a pedestal. The broadside was exposed, thus it would have been impossible to have had a more perfect opportunity after a long stalk. Having waited in position for a minute or two, to become cool and to clear my eyes, I aimed at his shoulder. Almost as I touched trigger the antelope sank suddenly upon its knees, in which position it remained for some seconds on the summit of the ant-hill, and then rolled down to the base dead. I stepped the exact distance, 169 paces. I had fired rather high, as the bullet had broken the spine a little in front of the shoulder-blade.

Parenthetically, it may be mentioned that the Egyptian soldiers were dying very fast at the time when the order to retreat was given, and that, on the whole, they did but poorly throughout the campaign. Desertion was also not unknown, but this was put a stop to by a little display of firmness, which did not fail to bear good result. Returned to Fashoda, Sir Samuel Baker achieved a surprise on the Koordi Governor, which is so characteristic of the people with whom he had to deal, and so fairly shows the difficulties with which he had to contend, that his own description will be best.

After a pipe and coffee, I commenced the conversation by describing the impossibility of an advance at this season via the Bahr Giraffe, therefore I had found it necessary to return. He simply replied, "God is great, and please God you will succeed next year." I now asked him many how troops he had with him, as I noticed two brass guns, a number of irregular cavalry in addition to some companies of infantry. He replied that he had five companies, in addition to the cavalry and mounted Baggara Arabs; and that he was "collecting the taxes." I begged him to explain to me his system of taxation; and to inform me whether he had established a poll-tax, or a house tax, or in what special form the taxes were represented. This seemed to be a great puzzle to the mind of the Governor, and, after applying to my colonel, to whom he spoke in Turkish, he replied that the people were very averse to taxation, therefore he made one annual tour throughout the country, and collected what he thought just. I asked him whether he captured women and children in the same way in which he annexed the natives' cattle. To this question he replied by a distinct negative, at the same time assuming an expression of horror at such an idea. Having passed through the place of bivouac, where the foulest smells attacked us from all sides, I thoroughly examined the spot, accompanied by Lieut. Baker and a few officers of my staff. There was no military order, but the place was occupied by a crowd of soldiers, mingled with many native allies, under the command of an extremely blackguard-looking savage, dressed in a long scarlet cloak made of woollen cloth. This was belted round his waist, to which was suspended a crooked Turkish sabre; he wore a large brass medal upon his breast, which somewhat resembled those ornaments that undertakers use for giving a lively appearance to coffins. This fellow was introduced to me by the Koordi as the "King of the Shillooks." In the rear of the party, to which spot I had penetrated while the Koordi was engaged in giving orders to certain officers, I came suddenly upon a mass of slaves, who were squatted upon the ground, and surrounded by dirty clothes, arranged like a fence, by the support of lances, pieces of stick, camel saddles, &c. These people were guarded by a number of soldiers, who at first seemed to think that my visit was one of simple curiosity. Many of the women were secured to each other by ropes passed from neck to neck. A crowd of children, including very young infants, squatted among the mass, and all kept a profound silence, and regarded me with great curiosity. Having sent for my notebook, I divided the slaves into classes, and counted them as follows: Concealed in the boat we had discovered 1; those on shore guarded by sentries were 84—…, including 3… girls and women, 80 children, and 10 …

The Governor of Fa… whom I … sought to be the set of kidnappers … who, a few weeks before, had … trade was suppressed, as the traders dar… station of Fashoda. The real fact was … lent example of the Soudan, made a … tune by levying a toll upon ev… traders' boats brought down the … his own pocket. I immediately … should report him to the Kh… insisted upon the liberation …

How the K… authority, and how he exam… over it was found that the … dhi, the Pasha of the Sou… the abominable traffic, named … say that the slaves at F… released, and thus the first step … suppression of the Nile slave trade. … expedition started again, for the purpose of exploring the White Nile, and this time it was determined to reduce Gondokoro to the subjection of the Khedive. Incidentally, Sir S. Baker makes the following remarks upon the great river on which has centred the thought and speculation of all geographers of the present day:

My experience of the Bahr Gazal assures me that little or no water is given to the White Nile by the extraordinary series of lakes and swamps, which change the appearance of the surface from year to year, like the shifting phases of a dream. Our lamented traveller, Livingstone, was completely in error when he conjectured that the large river Lualaba, that he had discovered south-west of the Tanganyike Lake, was an affluent of the Bahr Gazal. The Lualaba is far to the west of the Nile Basin, and may possibly flow to the Congo. I have shown in former works, in describing the system of the Nile, that the great affluents of that river invariably flow from the south-east—vide, the Athara, Blue Nile, Sobat; and the Asua, which is very inferior to the three great rivers named. We have lastly the Victoria Nile of the Victoria N'yanza, following the same principle, and flowing from the south-east to the Albert N'yanza. This proves that the direct drainage of the Nile Basin is from the south-east to the north west; it is therefore probable that, as the inclination of the country is towards the west, there may be some escape from the lake marshes of the Bahr Gazal in the same direction.

By the annexation of the Nile Basin and the inclusion of Gondokoro under Egyptian rule, the Viceroy hoped to put an end to the tricks of the slave traders of Khartoum, and for this reason Sir Samuel Baker pushed forward without delay. Once arrived at the coveted destination, but little incentive was needed, for so hostile were the natives and so deceptive the chieftains, that the step of annexation was resolved upon at once. Of its actual accomplishment Sir Samuel Baker thus writes:

The curtain began to rise, and disclosed certain facts of which I ought to have been informed many months ago, when I first arrived at Khartoum. I heard from …

…ly… co… more… tually … as mercha… to the aut… nown. It was … thrown in the eye… orders he had given; … the Soudan is little else … make some allowance for the … ties. My eyes had evidently been … dust, for it was only now upon my re… fikyeeah that I discovered that which shou… made known to me upon my first arrival fr… command the expedition. It was explained … tire White Nile was rented by the traders. The G… ment assumed the right and monopoly of the river, … in fact of any part of Africa that could be reache… south of Khartoum; thus no trader was permitted to establish himself, or even to start from Khartoum for the interior, until he should have obtained a lease from the Government. If Central Africa had been already annexed, and the Egyptian Government had been established throughout the country, I should not have complained; but I now found that my mission from the Khedive placed me within "a house divided against itself." I was to annex a country that was already leased out by the Government.

A somewhat lengthened stay at Gondokoro followed, during which time we are introduced to Abou Saood and his eccentricities, Sir Samuel regretting that he did not put that gentleman into irons and send him to Khartoum. Whether his estimate of the man who is now assisting Colonel Gordon in the suppression of the slave trade is or is not just we cannot at present discuss. Time will probably answer the question. The narrative of the fighting which ensued, the efforts made to destroy slave dealing wherever encountered, the subsequent disaffection amongst the troops under Sir Samuel Baker's command, and the eventual return of the force to Khartoum, conclude the first of the two excellent volumes in which the traveller relates his experiences.

The advance south is treated of in the beginning of the second volume, and the reasons for the undertaking fully detailed. With 212 officers and men only, Sir Samuel Baker, having given instructions to Raouf Bey, the chief of his staff, to look well after Livingstone, started on the 22nd of January, 1872, in the direction of Unroyo. Difficulties of all kinds beset him, and early in the following month it was found necessary to fall back upon Gondokoro. There it is that a most interesting account of African exploration begins, full of anecdote, happy in reference to other travels. Occasionally there is a battle such as that with the Baris, a tribe of no small enterprise and daring. The ships in which the expedition had travelled were moored to the banks, the troops were quietly bivouacked, expecting no attack of any kind, when, says Sir Samuel Baker:

The Baris crept forward without being observed, until they arrived near the silent and sleepy camp. Then with sudden shrieks and yells they rushed forward in a mass upon the unsuspecting troops! A slight impediment may check an assault during the darkness of night. The only protection to the position was a simple line of thorn branches laid in a row about twenty paces in the front running parallel with the river. The naked legs of the first line of the enemy must have become entangled in this unseen obstruction for a few seconds, which caused sufficient confusion to destroy the momentum of the first rush forward. The sentries by the ravine immediately fired, and the sixty men who formed the cattle guard quickly responded, and poured a fire into the enemy's flank. The delay caused by the thorns was only momentary, but it had been sufficient to allow the troops to awaken and to clutch their muskets. Here was a glorious opportunity for the gun, if loaded with canister and ready at point-blank range! The enemy were already at the muzzle. The Egyptian artillerymen forsook their piece and fled ignominiously to the vessels for protection. Only one fine fellow had stood by the gun, and he pulled the lanyard when the crowd of natives were almost upon him. Where were the unfailing English tubes? An Egyptian tube had been placed in the vent in spite of all my orders. It *missed fire*! The gun that should have swept a clear road through the enemy was silent, and the gallant soldier who alone had stood faithful at his post was immediately speared through the body, and fell dead. The gun was in the hands of the Baris. The troops, seized with a panic, fled on board the vessels, where they were with difficulty rallied by their officers so as to open fire from the protection of the banks of the river. The Baris were prepared with fire to burn the ships; which they not only succeeded in throwing within the vessels, but they killed an unfortunate woman with a lance, who was on the fore part of a noggar. Troops had rushed in to the cabins and upon the poop-deck of my diahbeeah, from which they now opened fire upon the enemy, who were at the same time exposed to a flank fire from the sixty cattle guards. This checked the advance, and the major, Abdullah, succeeded in leading his men forward and recapturing the gun. At length a tube was found, and fitted in the vent. Fortunately, the Baris were ignorant, and the lanyard was lying by the gun. Another tube failed, but, after some delay, the gun at length spoke, but unfortunately not with canister. It was already too hot for the Baris, who were between two fires, and two shots from the cannon settled the affair, and determined the retreat.

On the 18th of March, 1872, Sir Samuel Baker pushed forward to Unyoro, having previously disposed of Abou Saood in a somewhat summary manner by causing him and all his adherents to quit the territory they occupied. Thence the progress was continued to Masindi, slavery everywhere being met with and abolished. All through the narrative we are treated to singularly effective pictures of native life and customs, each of the most instructive nature. Thus we learn that:

When a king of Unyoro dies the body is exposed upon a framework of green wood, like a gigantic gridiron, over a slow fire. It is thus gradually dried, until it resembles an over-roasted hare. Thus mummified, it is wrapped in new bark-clothes, and the body lies in state within a large house built specially for its reception. The sons fight for the throne. The civil war may last for many years, but during this period of anarchy the late king's body lies still unburied. At length, when victory has decided in favour of one of his sons, the conqueror visits the hut in which his father's body lies in state. He approaches the corpse, and, standing by its side, he sticks the butt-end of his spear in the ground, and leaves it thus fixed near the right hand of the dead king. This is symbolical of victory. The son now ascends the throne, and the funeral of his father must be his first duty. An immense pit or trench is dug, capable of containing several hundred people. This pit is neatly lined with new bark-cloths. Several wives of the late king are seated together at the bottom, to bear upon their knees the body of their departed lord. The night previous to the funeral, the king's own regiment, or body-guard, surround many dwellings and villages, and seize the people indiscriminately as they issue from their doors in the early morning. These captives are brought to the pit's mouth. Their legs and arms are now broken with clubs, and they are pushed into the pit on the top of the king's body and his wives. An immense din of drums, horns, flageolets, whistles, mingled with the yells of a frantic crowd, drown the shrieks of the sufferers, upon whom the earth is shovelled and stamped down by thousands of cruel fanatics, who dance and jump upon the loose mould so as to force it into a compact mass; through which the victims of this horrid sacrifice cannot grope their way, the precaution having been taken to break the bones of their arms and legs. At length the mangled mass is buried and trodden down beneath a tumulus of earth, and all is still. The funeral is over.

The annexation of the country was speedily effected and the expedition crossed to Fatiko without loss of time. Here commerce was established, and merchants soon came in, amongst whom were two from Karagwe, with whom the following conversation about Livingstone took place.

"Have you personally seen the travellers you speak of?"

Answer: "Yes: one is tall, with a long beard and white hair. The other is a very black man (an African), and short."

…they eat … knife and fork and plate." … "a compass" (compass exhibited) … they have a small mirror like … "Do they purchase ivory?" … "Yes. … are now sent by Rumanika to … for them." … "Have they a large quantity?" … "An immense quantity. They have a large …, which is quite full."

Question—"How will they transport it?"

Answer—"They are building a vessel of iron on the M'Wootan N'zige, upon the borders of which they are now staying."

Question—"Do they know that I am commanding this expedition?"

Answer—"Yes, they have frequently asked 'whether you had arrived,' and they wish to go to Khattoum.

"There is no trace of poor Livingstone in their description. I imagine that some enterprising Portuguese trader is building a ship to trade upon the M'Wootan N'zige. God help him if he tries to transport his ivory by this route. I shall write to Livingstone by the first opportunity. Like all other of my informants, these native merchants told me that the M'Wootan N'zige, extended to Karagwe, after a long turn to the west. It varied much in width, and at Karagwe it was narrow."

Shortly afterwards an attempt, which nearly succeeded, was made by Kabba Rega to poison the whole of the troops. Many men were rendered insensible, but fortunately did not die, and the result was that when the treacherous black man's troops attacked the Egyptian force, as they did very soon, they were received with great obstinacy, and defeated. Such treachery could but be punished, and it was dealt with as it deserved, the whole district being annexed without loss of time. In this way the narrative proceeds. At Rionga, Sir Samuel Baker has to "exchange blood" with the chieftain; at Fowera to build a stockade to defend himself, and finally to assert his power. Continually we find battles fought and territory claimed in the name of the Ottoman Empire, till at length the victorious expedition returns to Gondokoro. It should be mentioned that from Fatiko the following letter was sent by M'tese's people to Dr. Livingstone:

Fort Fatiko (N. lat. 3° 1; long. 32° 36),
February 13, 1873.

My dear Livingstone—M'tese, the King of Uganda, has been searching for you, according to my instructions sent to him in June, 1872. He also forwarded my letters to be given to you when met with. H… have now visited me at Fatiko, with the re… M'tese's messengers heard of you as having … been at Ujiri; but that you had left that sta… crossed the Tanganyika to the west. Nothing … known of you. I have sent a soldier with t… who convey this letter; he will remain w… This soldier (Selim) was one of Speke's …

conspired … qu… so that it was not un… wards that the contin… of civilians began to m… About that latter p… one of the Local… tions had taken … new and—as … Indian com… that every… should … Koor-…

The … Civil Dept … Moor, … J. H. … E. Rose. … Mr. … S McGowan, … graph, of the 1st … grade, to fill an … forenoon of 18th … ORDERS. … Nov 28.) … is transferred to Har… … named charge of the P… … Mr Inspector Ruth, … Ed to Nagpur, joins …

PIC…

QU…

Chorus—"O, … Mamma!! Do …
[Showing that n…

"And now, tell me w… "I will tell you that, … why you parted with your …

APPARENT P…

Mrs. Malaprop is puzzled to … substitute for interment. She says … body can be destroyed by creation.

ANSWER TO CORRESPO…

"A Cambridge Undergraduate" … us to say that of all his st… what is called Plane Trig…

ACC…

Officer (to native s… Ramjammee?"
Oriental—"Same rel… Sar!"

THE MODERN BROWN BESS.

There is no truth in the report that in deference to the wishes of the opponents of the new arm just served out to our soldiers, the Government proposes changing the title of the present Service Rifle to "Betty-Martini."

"ENOUGH OF IT."

Country Squire—"By George Tom, you've gone and shot the dog!"

Friend (from Town)—"O, I say, old fellow, let's go back and have a game o' billiards, or else I'm quite sure I shall shoot the other one! They keep getting in the way so!"

FOX VERSUS PHEASANT.

Hunting man—"Going home? Yes. If they can't kill him running, I don't want to sit here an hour, while they dig out and murder him!"

Shooting man (owner of Coverts)—"O, nonsense! Invited hounds to-day on purpose to kill foxes. Want to find pheasants to-morrow, you know."

MORE NEW MUSIC.

We are enabled, by the help of a musical clairvoyant, gifted with a sight into the middle of next week, to announce that the new song, "I built a Bridge of Fancies," will be followed very shortly by "I built a Fancy Cottage," and to this will come the sequel, "There's a Slate loose in my Roof." From the same source we may mention, among other vocal novelties, that the sentimental song, "I wait for thee, my only Love," will ere long be succeeded by a serio-comic ditty, bearing the quaint title of "Won't you Wed the Waiter?"

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Always too Early to Rise. By the Author of Never too Late to Mend.
Viscount and Villain. By the Author of Marquis and Merchant.
Dick Swingate, Cad. By the Author of John Halifax, Gentleman.
Oyster. By the Author of Patty.
Old Smith. By the Author of Young Brown.
Jenkins's Grandmother. By the Author of Ginx's Baby.
Cheapside. By the Author of Piccadilly.
Green as a Leek is He. By the Author of Red as a Rose is She.
Won't you Kiss Her? By the Author of Can you Forgive Her?
Asparagus in August. By the Author of A Rose in June.
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And as nearly ALL TRAVELLERS ARRIVING IN INDIA NOW LAND AT BOMBAY, and proceed by the G. I. P. or B. B. and C. I. Railways to their destinations, Placards exhibited at the different Stations on these lines are every day becoming more and more valuable as means of bringing the Advertisers' business to the notice of the Public.

Advertisers can select the Stations, on either line, at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely moderate scale to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the Public.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers, may be printed at the "Bombay Gazette" Press.

NOTICES.

PURVEYING AND GENERAL AGENCY.—MR. F. MANOCKJEE in respectfully thanking his numerous CONSTITUENTS, both in Bombay and Outstations, for the patronage and support they have hitherto so kindly extended to him, and solicits the continuance of that support in both the supplying of their daily requirements as well as that of every necessaries, such as Clothiery, Furniture, Crockery, Wines, &c.

Receiving and Despatching Packages to and from Europe and India.

Crawford Market.

S. D'ESPERANCE,
COPPER-PLATE ENGRAVER & PRINTER.
BRASS STAMPS, OFFICIAL SEALS,
STEEL DIES WITH CRESTS,
ARMORIAL BEARINGS, MONOGRAMS, &c., &c.,
ENGRAVED and EMBOSSED in COLOURS, Neatly and with Despatch.
BOMBAY:—35, MEADOW STREET, FORT.

DADABHOY CAWASJEE, 8, Meadow Street, two doors from Messrs. Rose & Co., begs to inform the PUBLIC in GENERAL that he has an extensive STOCK of HARRISON BROS.' Best PLATEDWARE of all descriptions, Rich Cut and Straw stem Glassware, rich Pint and Quart Decanters and Claret Jugs, sold by piecemeal. Hanging and Table Lamps, 2 and 3 light Lustres, Mother-o'-pearl Dessert Knives, Fish Eating Knives, Mappin's Table Cutlery, Rich Dinner, Breakfast, and Dessert Services, Rich Toilet Sets, Florentine Jugs, and miscellaneous other articles. Also received, ex Timour, a consignment of Round Plated Lamps, with twisted Rods. Also a few fashionable Portico and Corridor Lamps. Prices very moderate. Articles hired for a day or month.

MESSRS. C. MARCKS & Co., WATCH-MAKERS, JEWELLERS, and OPTICIANS, beg to draw the attention of Ladies and Gentlemen of Bombay and Out-stations to their entirely new stock of superior Gold and Silver Lever Hunting, semi-hunting, and Crystal Case Watches, with all the latest improvements, specially manufactured for India, and warranted from 2 to 5 years. A large stock of handsome Jewellery of London Manufacture.

Watches and Jewellery sent free by Post all over India.

Palanquin, Travelling, and Office Clocks, with 8 day key lever escapement, warranted.

Repairs carefully executed with expedition and Guaratnee.

Letters to be addressed: C. MARCKS & Co., No. 4, Hummum Sreet, Fort, Bombay.

NOW READY,
MOUNTED INFANTRY:
AN ESSAY.
BY
CAPTAIN HOGG,
CADRE 2ND BOMBAY CAVALRY, AND ADJUTANT POONA HORSE.
May be had at this Office. Price Re. 1.

THE NORTH WESTERN HOTEL, LATE GREAT EASTERN BRANCH HOTEL, ALLAHABAD,—Is a FIRST CLASS ESTABLISHMENT, situated *within three minutes walk of the Railway Station and close to all the Public Offices, High Court, &c., &c.*

Every Care and attention is paid to the comfort and convenience of visitors.

The Table d'Hote is most carefully superintended, and the Wines, Beer, and Spirits are of the best and purest description.

WALTER NEWTON, Proprietor.

JAMSEDJEE NOWROJEE,
CABINET MAKER AND GENERAL MERCHANT,
KALBADAVIE ROAD,
BOMBAY.

…ription of Stock, see Wednes… … "Gazette."

…D E D,

By Dealers …

ENGLISH H… (VIA SUEZ CANAL)
AT CHEAPEST RATES.

D. NICHOLSON & COMPANY,
SILK, WOOLLEN AND MANCHESTER WAREHOUSEMEN,
India, Colonial and Foreign Outfitters,
50 TO 52, ST. PAUL'S CHURCHYARD,
CORNER OF CHEAPSIDE, LONDON,
ESTABLISHED 1843,

Invite attention to their Illustrated 120 page Catalogue, and Outfitting List, 60 pages, sent post free, containing full particulars as to WOOLLEN, SILK and COTTON GOODS of every description.

PATTERNS FREE,

LADIES' CLOTHING, LINENS, HOSIERY, GLOVES, RIBBONS, HABERDASHERY, JEWELLERY, &c.

Contractors for Military and Police Clothing and Accoutrement.

Household Furniture,	Boots and Shoes,
Musical Instruments,	Wines and Spirits,
Ironmongery,	Ales and Beers,
Fire-arms,	Preserved Provisions,
Agricultural Implements,	Stationery,
Cutlery,	Perfumery,
Carriages,	Books,
Saddlery and Harness,	Toys, &c., &c.

Shipped at Lowest Export Prices.

Sole Agents for the "Wanzer" and the "Gresham" Sewing Machines for the City of London.

Foreign Produce disposed of for a Commission of 2½ per cent.

Price Lists can be had of Messrs. Wheatley & Co., Bombay, and at the Office of the *Englishman* Newspaper, Calcutta.

TERMS.—Not less than 25 per cent. to accompany Indents, and balance, drawn for at 60 days' sight.

Parcels not exceeding fifty pounds in weight and 2 feet by 1 foot by 1 foot in size, and £20 in value, are conveyed from London to any Post Town in India, at a uniform charge of 1s. 4d. per lb.

Special advantages to Hotel Keepers and Regimental Messes.

D. NICHOLSON & CO.,
50, 51 & 52, ST. PAUL'S CHURCHYARD, LONDON.

HOTELS.

ALEXANDRA HOTEL, MATHERAN.

MR. J. C. PINTO, the Proprietor, begs to inform the Public that the above Hotel is now OPEN to VISITORS. There are three separate Bungalows attached to the Hotel, well adapted for Families, for whose comforts every care is taken. The Hotel is well situated, occupies a central position, and is therefore very conveniently placed within the reach of several POINTS. It is also nearest to the Station and in a breezy locality, under the shade of large trees, which diminish the glare and keep the extensive compound always fresh and cool. Mr. Pinto undertakes to look after Bungalows on the Hill at a charge of Rs. 30 per annum.

WINES, SPIRITS BEER, &c.,

GENUINE HUSCHKE'S COLOGNE WATER, manufactured only by F. MARIA FARINA, No. 4,711.

COLOGNE.

Sole Agents for HUSCHKE'S COLOGNE WATER, and all Articles of Perfumery, manufactured by F. MARIA FARINA, No. 4,711, COLOGNE.

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G. PRELLER AND CO.'S
EXCELLENT CLARETS,
From Rs. 9 to Rs. 40 per Dozen.

ASHBURNER'S
AMONTILLADO SHERRY,
Rupees 24. The Best Sherry Imported into Bombay.

A. COLLINS'
CARTE BLANCHE CHAMPAGNE.
RUPEES 30.
A Wine that sells freely in Calcutta at Rs. 40 per dozen.

ALDRIDGE SALMON & Co., Rampart Row.

PRICE LIST of WINES, &c., for SALE at the GODOWNS of the Undersigned:—

STILL HOCKS—Marcobrunner	Rs.	30	per doz. qts.
Laubenheimer		15	" "
Steinvein		20	" "
Liebfraumilch		20	" "
CLARETS—Chateau Leoville		24	" "
Chateau Lafite		28	" "
Vray Canon		18	" "

STAR OF INDIA PALE ALE—Rs. 5 per doz. Quarts, in 4 doz. Casks.
Do. do Rs. 3 per doz. Pints, in 8 doz. Casks.
CHAMPAGNE—Carte Blanche, at Rs. 25 per Case of 1 doz. qts.
Ditto " 26 " 2 doz. pts.

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Rampart Row, Fort.

Bombay, 27th January 1874.

WINES AND SPIRITS.

TOD-HEATLY AND CO.,
WINE MERCHANTS,
ADELPHI, LONDON, ENGLAND.
Direct shipments are now made
ONLY TO THE TRADE.
PRICED LISTS and TERMS UPON APPLICATION

N.B.—TOD-HEATLY & Co.'s Bottled Wines and Spirits are protected by a TRADE MARK, CAPSULE bearing their signature, and may be obtained

IN BOMBAY,
From Messrs. MERWANJEE COOVERJEE & Co.
Messrs. JEWANJEE EDULJEE'S SONS,
AND OTHER IMPORTERS.

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ORIENTAL
GOVERNMENT SECURI…
LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, …

For EUROPEAN and NATIVE Life A… Different Forms, on New, Sound and … MORE FAVOURABLE RATES … TAINED FROM ANY OTHER CO…

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NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, Lim…

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This Company confers on the Assured substantial Adv… ges with Economical Management, and is the … that *prohibits* amalgamation.

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HEAD OFFICE:—BO…

The Directors beg to direct particular a… and IMPORTANT FEATURES as expla…

It is believed that so perfect a system of … not to be found in the arrangements of … whatever.

Intending Assurers or Investors, Native or E… compare Rates and Features with those of …

For Prospectuses, Forms of Proposal, Sh… apply to

D. McLAUCHLA…
Fellow of the Inst…
M…

ROYAL INSURANCE

CAPITAL—£2,000,000 STER…
FUNDS INVESTED EXCEED £2,40…

The "Royal" has never amalgamated … and the liability of its Shareholde…

FIRE BRANCH.

Fire Premiums for 1852..................£ 76,925
Do. 1862..................£300,690
Do. 1872..................£816,383

POLICIES covering risks on Merchandise and Buildings in BOMBAY and MOFUSSIL continue to be granted by the above Company through their Agents. Detached Bungalows and Household Furniture, both in Bombay and in the Mofussil, insured on very favourable terms, coals on the bunders also covered.

LIFE BRANCH.

Total Accumulated Funds......£ 1,602,976 11s.

The Undersigned, under instructions from the Head Office, are prepared to receive Proposals for Life Assurance with the above Company from Residents in India, and will be happy to afford every information regarding Rates of Premium, Participation in Profits, &c., to intending applicants for Insurance.

ANNUAL PREMIUM FOR CIVILIANS TO ASSURE Rs. 1,000.

AGE NEXT BIRTHDAY.	FOR THE WHOLE TERM OF LIFE.		FOR A LIMITED NUMBER OF YEARS.	
	With Profits.	Without Profits.	One year.	Seven years.
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
20	38 7	30 0	21 1	22 0
25	41 6	32 13	23 2	24 10
30	44 10	35 15	26 1	27 5
35	48 6	39 8	29 10	29 10

The reduction of premiums to European rates begins from the date at which the assured leaves either Alexandria or Port Said or Europe.

CAMPBELL, MITCHELL & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.

Bombay, 15th Dec. 1873.

…QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY,
…BOTH FIRE AND LIFE.

…£2,000,000.
…8,000.

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…point of security the Queen's Policies are unsurpassed. …ates of Premium will be found as moderate as those of other …t-class Offices, and the undersigned are now prepared to …cept risks on even more favorable terms than hitherto.

Property in all parts of the Presidency insured upon favourable terms.

Settlements made with the utmost despatch.

LIFE DEPARTMENT.

This office offers considerable inducement to intending insurers. The careful selection of Lives secures large Bonuses, which the following figures show:—

New Business, First Quinquennium..............£ 710,385
Ditto Second ditto £1,412,466

Under late arrangements, Policies are issued by this Company with special advantages on Civil and Military Lives, full particulars regarding which will be supplied, on application, by

LAWRENCE & Co.,
Agents in Bombay.

THE STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.—Established 1825.
With which is now united
THE COLONIAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

COLONIAL AND FOREIGN ASSURANCES.

An Amalgamation having been formed between the STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY and the COLONIAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, the business of the United Companies will henceforth be conducted under the title of

THE STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

THE ANNUAL REVENUE of the Standard Company is now upwards of £710,428, and the Accumulated Funds amount to upwards of £4,284,648 sterling. The New Business transacted during the past year amounted to the large sum of £1,110,347 sterling, the corresponding Premiums amounting to £38,582 per annum.

MODERATE RATES charged for residence in the Colonies, India, and other places abroad.

LOCAL BOARDS and AGENCIES in India and in all the British Colonies, where every facility will be afforded in the transaction of business, and where Premiums may be received and Claims paid.

Immediate reduction of Premium on return to Europe, or their temperate climate, without Medical Certificate.

PROFITS divided every five years.

The New Colonial and Foreign Prospectus may be had on application at the Chief Offices of the Company, or to the Agents at home or abroad.

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CHURCH OF ENGLAND ASSURANCE INSTITUTION.
CAPITAL—ONE MILLION STERLING.

A List of Proprietors periodically enrolled in the High Court of Chancery.

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The Security of Policyholders is made complete by the large subscribed Capital of the Company, guaranteed by a numerous and influential body of Proprietors, a list of whom is periodically registered in the Court of Chancery, pursuant to the provisions of the Special Act of Parliament (4 and 5 Vict., Cap. XCII., empowering this Institution.

The highest attainable economy has been afforded to Policyholders by means of an entirely new set of Tables computed for the especial use of the Indian Branches of this Institution.

No labour or expense has been spared in the construction of these Tables: and the Directors have much gratification in directing attention to them, being confident that they will meet the views, and satisfy the expectations, of the Assuring Classes in India.

RETIRING PROVISIONS.

Policies are issued by which these may be secured, and at the same time a surviving family be protected in the event of premature death.

ASSURANCE BY PERMINATING RATES OF PREMIUM.

Under this system Assurances can be effected for the whole term of life, the annual premia for which cease after a given number of years.

FREE POLICIES.

Assurances by this system can never altogether be forfeited by non-payment of Premia.

No extra charge for sea passage.

Reduction to European rates without medical examination.

Premium may be paid annually, half yearly, quarterly monthly as desired.

Parsees and Armenian lives insured.

For detailed Prospectus, &c., apply to

REMINGTON & Co., Agents,
Bombay.

FOR SALE,
AT THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" PRESS.

BOOK-BINDERS' SAW-BENCH.—This Machine is for sawing the backs of Books; and it is arranged for foot or steam power. Price Rs. 175, including seven Circular Saws and various-sized Washers for changing every quarter of an inch.

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